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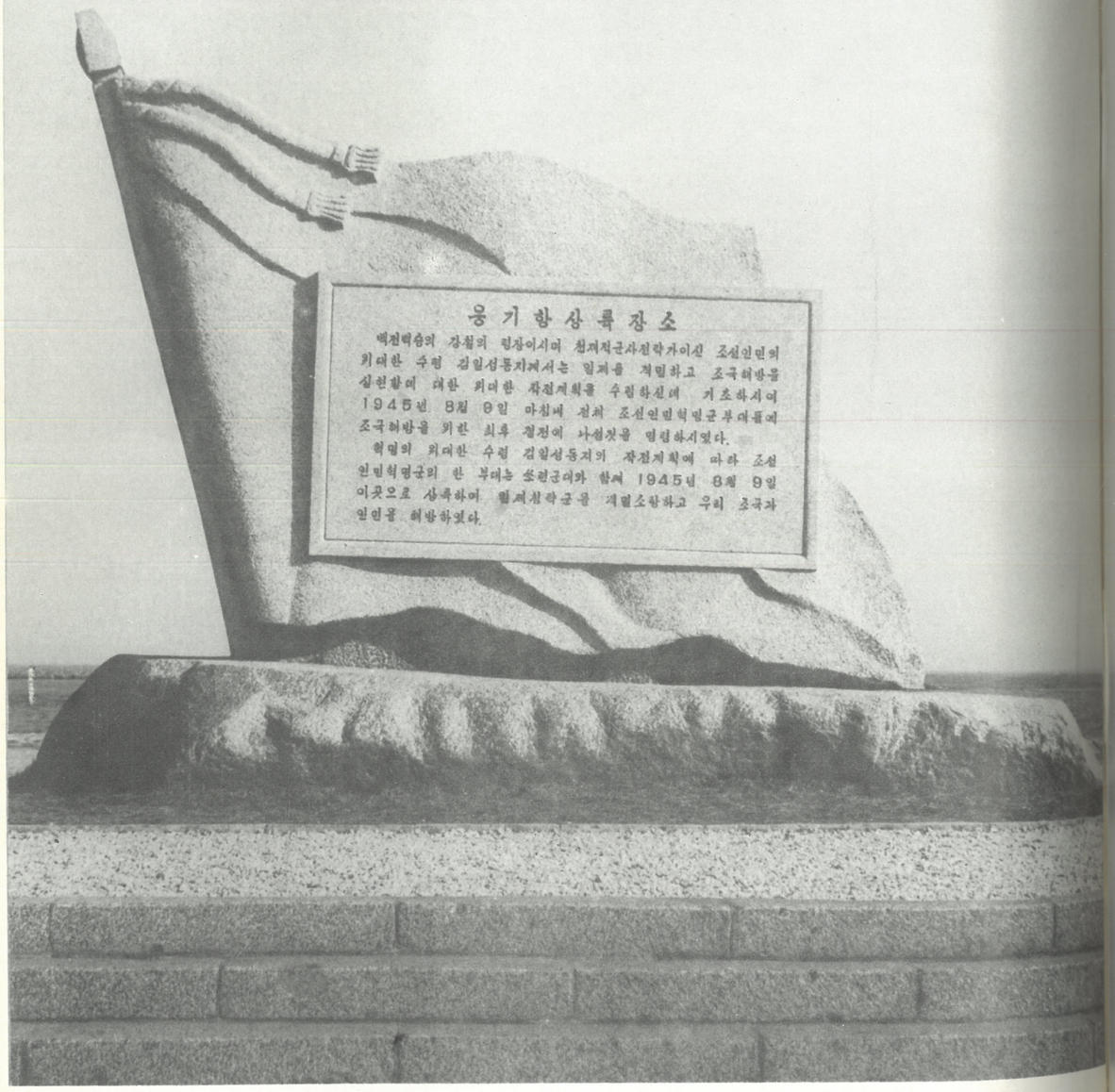

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INSIDE FRONT COVER: The point at the Unggi port where a unit of the Korean People's Revolutionary Army landed on August 9, 1945 according to the plan of operations set forth by the great leader of revolution Comrade Kim Il Sung

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Today the Peoples of the Third World Countries Constitute a Big Motive Force Advancing the History of Mankind, as a Great Revolutionary Force of Our Times

Speech of Comrade KIM IL SUNG

at the Banquet Given by Him in Honour of Senegalese President and His Wife *(May 13, 1974)*

Esteemed Your Excellency Mr. President Leopold Sedar Senghor and Madame,

Esteemed guests from Senegal,

Dear comrades and friends,

Today it gives us great pleasure to get together like this with Your Excellency Mr. Leopold Sedar Senghor, President of the Republic of Senegal, and other guests from Senegal who have come from far-off Africa.

First of all I, in the name of the Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, the Korean people and in my own, warmly welcome the visit to our country by Your Excellency Mr. President Senghor, a prominent political figure in Africa and our intimate friend, and his entourage.

We also convey the warm greetings of the Korean people, through you, to the friendly Senegalese people.

The current visit to our country by Your Excellency Mr. President Senghor, as an event of epochal significance in developing the friendly relations between our two countries, vividly shows that the friendship and solidarity between the Korean people and the African peoples are expanding and strengthening with each passing day.

The Asian and African peoples have the similar past in which they were subjected to exploitation and maltreatment under the yoke of imperialists and today they have the common goals of struggle for creating a new life under the banner of anti-imperialism and independence.

Africa, once called a colonial continent, is now turning into a new continent bright with the light of freedom and liberation and, together with Asia and Latin America, has become a powerful existence of the third world.

Both Korea and Senegal belong to the new-emerging forces in Asia and Africa.

Our two peoples are fighting hand in hand with the aspiration to build independent, prosperous and new society.

Under the leadership of His Excellency Mr. President Senghor, their outstanding leader, the Senegalese people are gaining fine successes in their work to build an independent national economy, pushing forward the "Senegalization" of the economy and develop national culture after the independence of the country.

In the fields of foreign relations, the Republic of Senegal is pursuing a policy of non-alignment, actively struggling for the complete liberation and unity of Africa and supporting and encouraging the liberation struggle of the peoples of various countries with all sincerity.

We heartily rejoice over all the successes made by the Senegalese people in the struggle to consolidate national independence and build a new society and fervently wish them greater successes in their future struggle.

Today in Africa the last life-line of colonialism is being cut off thanks to the long-drawn, bloody struggle of the African liberation fighters for freedom and independence.

The Organization of African Unity plays a big role in the struggle to wipe out colonialism in Africa once and for all and achieve the solidarity of the peoples in this region.

We take this opportunity to express our firm solidarity with the struggle of the people of Guinea (Bissau) for the complete liberation of the country, the brave liberation struggle of the peoples of Angola, Mozambique, Zimbabwe, Namibia and Azania, and the struggle of the peoples of all the new-born independent states of Africa for the independent development of their countries.

Today it is a world trend that imperialism is going to ruin and that the peoples are taking the road of liberation and independence, a trend which no force can check.

The imperialists are trying desperately to save their destiny already at stake; but by so doing they are only hastening their ruin by themselves.

In Asia, too, the US imperialists have committed barbarous colonial wars against the Korean people and the Indo-Chinese peoples, but they have got no more than shameful defeats therefrom.

Even now, the US imperialists, while obstinately manoeuvring to perpetuate the division of Korea and maintain their colonial ruling system in south Korea, are egging the south Korean authorities on to commit the diabolical fascist suppression of the south Korean people who demand the democratization of society and the independent, peaceful reunification of the country; but this, too, will bring no other results than their accelerated destruction.

Under the leadership of our Party our people have accomplished the socialist revolution and realized socialist industrialization and thereby turned the northern half of the Republic into an impregnable anti-imperialist revolutionary base; and on the basis of these brilliant successes, they are now effecting an unprecedented new upsurge in the grand socialist construction and vigorously fighting for the reunification of the country.

The present visit to our country by His Excellency Mr. President Leopold Sedar Senghor gives a great encouragement and support to the revolutionary cause of our people.

I avail myself of this opportunity to express my deep thanks to the Government and people of the Republic of Senegal for their active support to our people's just struggle for the independent and peaceful reunification of the fatherland at the United Nations and other international arena.

Today the peoples of the third world countries constitute a big motive force advancing the history of mankind, as a great revolutionary force of our times.

The militant solidarity and close bonds of the peoples of the third world, which accounts for an overwhelming majority of the world population and which is possessed of a vast territory and inexhaustible natural resources, constitute an invincible force tremendously

strengthening the anti-imperialist revolutionary forces of the world, exacerbating the general crisis of imperialism and smashing its acts of aggression and intervention.

The peoples of all countries, big and small, in Asia, Africa and Latin America have experienced through their actual life the truth that in order to consolidate their already-won political independence and get rid of backwardness and poverty they should build an independent national economy, resolutely fighting against imperialism and old and new colonialism in firm unity, irrespective of ideologies and ideals, religious beliefs and systems.

The imperialists are clamouring as if the third world could not live without their aid. But the reality is quite the opposite: they themselves cannot survive without relying on the natural resources of the third world. The time has already passed when the imperialists could bargain about and decide upon the destiny of the peoples of the Asian, African and Latin American countries.

Now the peoples of the third world countries are intensifying their struggle to destroy the economic foothold of the imperialist monopolies and regain the natural resources of their countries not only for defending political sovereignty but also for winning economic independence, and are gaining great victories in this struggle.

If the third world peoples take back their rich natural resources from the imperialists and develop and utilize them, supporting and cooperating with each other, they will be able to build rich and strong, constantly prospering and developing, new Asia, new Africa and new Latin America faster and better.

Since they have similar past positions and the same goals of the present struggle, the Asian and African nations can deeply understand and sympathize with each other and, indeed, closely cooperate on the principle of equality and mutual benefit.

The Korean people will, in the future, wage a common struggle against all acts of aggression and intervention of the imperialists and colonialists, firmly hand in hand with the third world peoples, and will actively support and encourage their revolutionary struggle with might and main.

The Korean people and the Senegalese people have established close ties of friendship through the common cause, and this friendship is further efflorescing and developing as the days go by.

The Korean people are very happy to have such a friendly Senegalese people as their close friend on the African continent.

We are convinced that the present visit of His Excellency Mr. President Senghor to our country will bear fine fruits.

In conclusion I sincerely wish the Senegalese guests to make themselves at home and spend pleasant and fruitful days during their stay in our country and propose a toast:

to the friendship and solidarity between the Korean people and the Senegalese people,

to the unity of the Asian, African and Latin American peoples and the progressive peoples the world over,

to the health of esteemed His Excellency Mr. President Leopold Sedar Senghor and Madame,

to the health of the Senegalese guests,

to the health of the diplomatic envoys of various countries and their wives,

and to the health of all comrades and friends present here.

On the Basis of the Great Juche Idea of President KIM IL SUNG the Korean People Have Built Modern Industry and Won Brilliant Victory in the Internal and External Fields

Speech of President LEOPOLD SEDAR SENGHOR

at the Banquet Given by the Respected and Beloved Leader Comrade KIM IL SUNG in Honour of Senegalese President and His Wife *(May 13, 1974)*

Mr. President,

I would first like to tell you that we, my wife, the delegation accompanying me and myself, have been touched by the warm welcome which the Workers' Party of Korea, your Government and the valiant Korean people accorded us upon our arrival in your beautiful country. We are also moved by so amicable speech which you have made just now and which, in actuality, you have addressed to the entire Senegalese people.

Permit me to express you sincere thanks for this.

This token of friendship never surprises us. Far from being a casual consequence, this is a vivid reflex of the relations of fraternal friendship existing between the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the Republic of Senegal, because I think I found between our two peoples and our two policies certain affinities.

Besides your illustrious personality, there are three facts that moved me in the Korean reality: your advance along the road of socialism, your economic and social development and, finally, the spirit of peace and cooperation that marks your external policy.

There is, first of all, your advance along the road of socialism, the keystone of your internal policy. After the historic national liberation struggle which you guided with courage and sagacity, you organized your people to recover their sovereignty and restore them as a nation.

Today, the Korean people, under your leadership, are building a socialist society. In this, radical changes take place every day in the life of your nation, guided by the Workers' Party of Korea which you founded yourself on October 10, 1945.

After this memorable event, you have never ceased pursuing an independent revolu-

tionary line in reliance upon people's power. Thus, the democratic reforms enforced under your guidance awakened the Koreans to full consciousness of their responsibility.

In this activity, you have been guided by constant attachment to the value of Korean civilization. You understood very early the necessity for all the peoples of the third world to achieve their national independence capable of freely elaborating their future.

It is true that the European socialist thinkers gave very much help to us in elaborating our national ideology.

But, we should reconsider, if not revise, their ideas to adapt them to our national realities. Our socialism must be a creation, more exactly, an auto-creation of concrete man by ideal man.

As you noted in your New Year Address on January 1, 1974, I would like to attach significance to your "struggle against obsolete ideas."

To take this position, which admirably responds to the will of Senegal to "think and act by ourselves and for ourselves" is, for the Koreans and the Senegalese, a supplementary reason for cooperation in the great international socialist family.

The second fact that moved me is the emphasis which you lay on man in your plan for the economic and social development. In effect, this is a dynamic network of horizontal solidarity, as you preconize, between the urban and rural working people ascribable to the harmonious integration of the industrial achievements in the people's efforts.

You said to your people on January 1:

"We will mark this year the tenth anniversary of the publication of the 'Theses on the Socialist Rural Question in Our Country'. In accordance with the line laid down in the theses, this year we should effect a new upsurge in the rural technical revolution by strengthening in every way the support of towns to the countryside and the assistance of industry to agriculture and by giving active, nation-wide help to the countryside."

This effort made by your Government to improve the working conditions of the Korean workers and peasants is redoubled by a consistent educational policy for rearing the Koreans as integral men.

In this field, too, you should rejoice over the sure victory won in establishing the revolutionary habit of study, that is, as you correctly said, "studying while working, working while studying" throughout the country.

Along with this, as in all other fields, you have built a modern industry on the basis of your great Juche idea which demands rapid and continued development of your economy with your own natural resources, that is, your raw materials and national cadres.

Your Excellency President, it is, above all, the external policy of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea on which you put your seal after enabling the Korean people to win brilliant victory in the field of internal affairs under your wise leadership.

By founding the Korean People's Revolutionary Army on April 25, 1932, as the modern history of your country shows, you made it possible to defend the gains of your heroic struggle and safeguard the successes of your people.

Whenever circumstances were created, you paid deep concern to dialogue for peace, reconciliation and solidarity among the peoples.

You have spared no efforts for the rapprochement between the north and south of Korea, the two parts, on the basis of the 5,000 year-long history adorned with brilliant civilization.

You have rightly said:

"We have maintained and still maintain that the question of Korean reunification should be solved by the Korean people themselves independently and by peaceful means on democratic principles without interference of any outside forces."

The progress on this road fully accords with such desire, because the North-South Joint Statement, the political programme of tremendous significance, reflects in its contents and goal the three principles, independence, peaceful reunification and great national unity, laid down by you in person. At the same time, the North-South Co-ordination Commission, a joint permanent organ of the dialogue, was formed and already started its work.

Therefore, we Senegalese are particularly rejoiced over this development, becauce this is not only a great victory of the Korean people but also a great victory of the third world peoples aspiring after a just and durable peace in the Far East and Southeast Asia.

In the international field, the Democratic People's Republic of Korea has made efforts all along to cement rapprochement among the peoples and solidarity among the nations. At the United Nations Organization and the Conference of Non-Aligned Countries where the representatives of the Korean people were in the corridor, they consistently struggle for the freedom of the people of each country and their right to national self-determination and for the elimination of all forms of racism and imperialism.

This road, we believe, is the road the third world, especially Senegal, should choose to achieve her development and cope with the egoism of the big powers and the policy of the industrially developed countries which try to continuously plunder our raw materials as they want.

In this respect, the world energy crisis reminds the industrially developed countries that if the third world is the habitual theatre of contradictions which shook the big powers, today our countries can hold a big portion in the world economy.

Your Excellency President, as for the cooperation between Korea and Senegal, we stress here that our policies are convergent and complementary.

As for our experience in socialism, we Black Africans read and read the works of the founders of socialism, basing ourselves on our national realities.

In our policy for economic and social development, we put the people in the first and last place of the socialist and democratic planning, as the important means and supreme goal for our development.

To be more concrete, we nationalized 95 per cent of the land and distributed it to the peasants for their use. And we are gradually introducing modern agricultural technique, directing over 80 per cent of the research budget to agriculture.

This means that we are striving to make science and industry serve the development of the rural masses.

Like you, we also concentrate our efforts on the training of cadres and full employment in the field of industry.

And our external policy is based on the dialogue and negotiation.

Of course, there is no other way than to wage an armed struggle against the enemies refusing dialogue, as the African resistance movements do.

Your Excellency President,

You may realize why I am happy, together with my wife and the members of my delegation, in your beautiful country.

We now hope, for our commonness, to develop the cooperation already started between our two countries which want to struggle for democracy and the establishment of pan-human civilization to which the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and Senegal will jointly contribute.

Messieurs Ministers,
Messieurs Ambassadors,
Mesdames and Messieurs,
Dear friends,

I propose a toast:

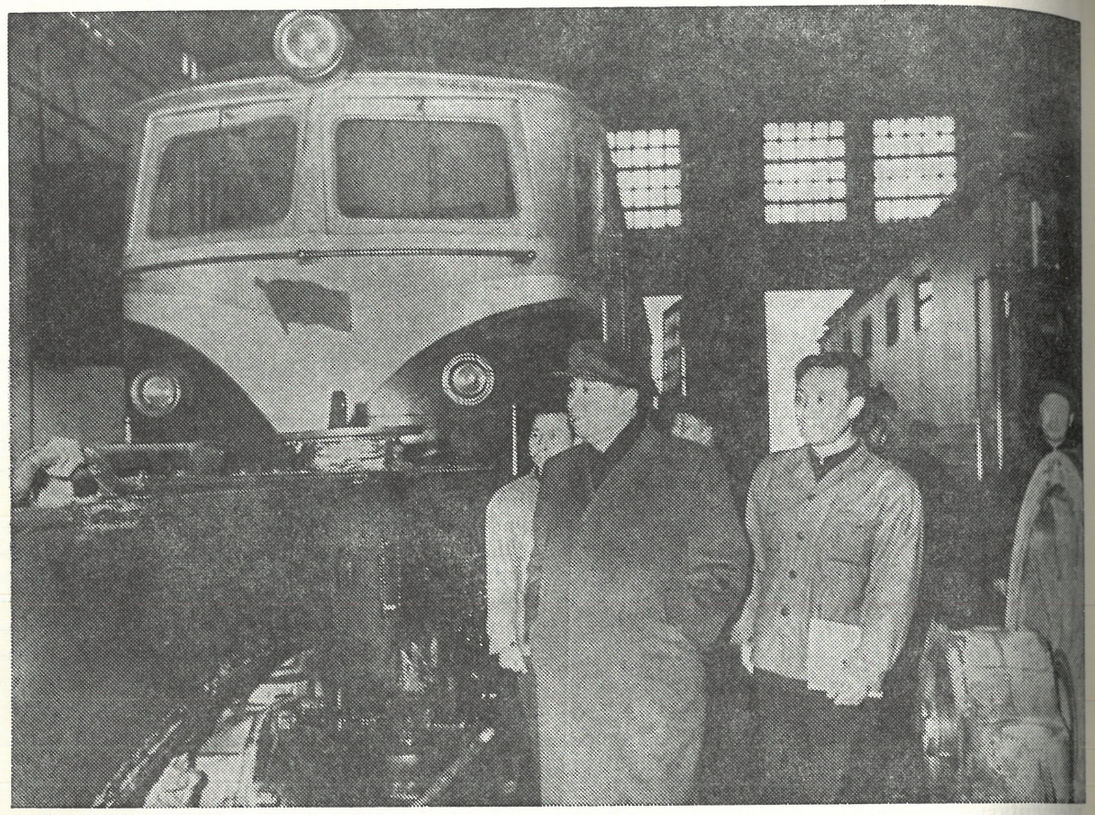
to the health of respected His Excellency Kim Il Sung, President of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, and to the success of his policies,

to the health of Madame President,

to the prosperity and happiness of the friendly Korean people,

to the cooperation between Korea and Senegal,

and to the solidarity among the third world countries.



The great leader of revolution Comrade Kim Il Sung giving on-the-spot guidance to the Kim Jong Tae Electric Locomotive Factory

Fierce "Speed-up Campaign" on Transport Front

The great leader of revolution Comrade Kim Il Sung, putting forth a policy of mobilizing all efforts for the grand socialist construction battle at the Eighth Plenary Meeting of the Fifth Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea, set out the immediate fighting task of launching a vigorous general onward movement on the five fronts of grand socialist construction—the capital construction front, the industrial front, the agricultural front, the transport front and the fisheries front.

Big is the role of transport in the onward movement.

Primary attention, therefore, must be given to the solution of the transport problem to ensure an unusually high speed on all other fronts of socialist construction.

The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung taught:

"Easing the strain on transport is a very urgent question at present in accelerating the overall economic construction of the country. We should make big efforts to develop transport service to fully meet the fast-growing demands of our country." (Kim Il Sung, Selected Works, Eng. ed., Vol. V, p. 447.)

The grand and gigantic socialist construction battle unprecedented in the history of our socialist construction sets the transport front a heavier and greater fighting task than ever.

The whole-Party, nation-wide and all-people socialist construction battle is a huge-scale concerted operation involving all the fronts, all branches and all units. The transport front closely connects all fronts, branches and units with each other and co-ordinates their operations for successful co-operative production.

Only when the transport front—the railway transport, the foregoer of the national economy, and other transport services—runs like a hurricane ahead of other fronts to meet responsibly the fast-growing demands of different fronts for transport, all fronts and units can closely connect themselves with each other and co-ordinate their operations so as to step up co-operative production and constantly increase the speed of grand socialist construction as a whole.

If steel, cement, coal and other raw materials and machines and equipment fail to be carried to different fronts in good time, it is impossible to bring about the triumphal march of the capital construction front, the key to the pre-schedule fulfilment of the Six-Year Plan, about the vigorous progress of the industrial front, the leading branch of the national economy, and about a new upsurge on the agricultural and fisheries fronts.

That is why our Party attaches great importance to the transport front and provides the workers on this front with every condition to bring about a great revolutionary upsurge and successfully carry out their fighting task by making new strenuous efforts and thus help carry the grandiose onward movement to victory.

The wise policy of the great leader which clearly indicates all the ways to successfully meet the fast-growing needs for transport has raised a storm of revolutionary zeal among transport workers.

Our mighty independent heavy industry is in a position to produce modern, heavy-duty, large-sized and high-speed means of transport and further strengthen the material-technical foundations of the transport service.

All the workers on the tranport front rose as one in the grand socialist construction which will shine bright in the proud history of the age of the glorious Workers' Party and are putting all their wisdom and energy into it to be totally loyal to the respected and beloved leader.

At this magnificent historic moment, they, fully conscious of their duty, are carrying out their transport assignments with credit. Their position is that they assume full responsibility for victorious battles on all the fronts of grand socialist construction.

Acting upon the great Juche idea, they have changed their ways of thinking, viewing and doing things and improved their organization of transport; they unconditionally accept and execute the leader's teaching on carrying out their transport task responsibly with the attitude of a master toward production and construction.

They all work with the responsible attitude of a master; they always think of what different fronts of socialist construction urgently need and how to meet fully their needs and strive to satisfy them. In this way, they fulfil their transport tasks without fail.

To increase the carrying capacity and ensure the victory in the grand socialist construction battle, they are vigorously carrying on technical innovations, while making the most effective use of the already-laid material-technical foundations. The railway workers are replacing means of transport with the modern and high-speed ones and making electrified railways pay to increase the transport capacity.

The workers of the Kim Jong Tae Electric Locomotive Factory honoured with the "Order of Kim Il Sung" made a great contribution to replacing means of transport with the modern and high-speed ones by mass-producing highest-speed electric locomotives of a new type. The workers of the Chollima

June 4 Rolling-stock Factory overfulfilled their yearly plan assignments for the production of big-capacity wagons, which are 1.5 times over last year's figure, by the end of April through a vigorous technical innovation drive, and are now striving to finish their Six-Year Plan assignments by the end of this year, keeping up their high revolutionary spirit.

The railway workers are energetically electrifying and building railways. They are working hard to complete the electrification of the Pyongyang-Sariwon line and the construction of new lines between Kujang and Palwon and between Pukchong and Toksong before October 10 this year.

The Kanggye-Musan railway construction is successfully progressing, too. This new line will be a railway connecting the east and west portions of the northern inland region, which will lead to solving the transport problem more smoothly.

They are also building modern switch-yards in different places and extending shunting tracks.

The motor transport workers are supplementing motor vehicles by the large-sized and high-speed trucks with great vigor and properly combining the long-distance transport with the short-distance one to markedly increase the volume of carriage.

The workers of automobile plants mass-produce heavy-duty trucks. In this way, motor vehicles are replenished and the volume of goods carriage by them are growing daily.

The workers of water transport are stepping up the building of new modern ports and equipping operating ports with loading and unloading facilities and storages to sharply increase the cargo-handling capacity and greatly shorten the idle time of ships.

Upholding the revolutionary policy of "speed-up campaign" the transport workers organize and carry out all kinds of work by the blitz and finish-one-by-one methods, pooling all their strength and wisdom, to be whole-heartedly loyal to the great leader and ensure both high speed and quality in their work.

To ease strain on transport they are improving the organization and direction of all carriage operations in a revolutionary way.

They are also developing extensively joint railway-motor-water transport and the pipeline, belt conveyor and cableway transport to carry large quantities of freight in good time and responsibly to the different fronts of grand socialist construction.

Thus, they are responsibly meeting the fast-growing demands for transport. The result is that world-startling and inspiring miracles and leaps are taking place one after another at all the fronts and units of grand socialist construction.

Rallied firmly around the great leader of revolution Comrade Kim Il Sung, the whole Party and the entire people are bringing about a great revolutionary upsurge on the transport front and all other fronts and powerfully accelerating the great socialist construction, intensifying "speed-up campaign."

Great Juche Idea, Idea of Most Thorough Proletarian Internationalism

The Juche idea of the great leader of revolution Comrade Kim Il Sung is, in its essence, a thorough proletarian internationalist idea. It makes it possible to realize proletarian internationalism in the most effective way.

The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung taught:

"The Juche idea is based on the principle 'Workers of all countries, unite!' advanced by Marx and is in full accord with proletarian internationalism." ("On Immediate Political and Economic Policies of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and Some International Problems," Eng. ed., p. 12.)

First of all, the Juche idea reflects the class stand and interests of the working class. It is a great idea showing the only correct road to national and class liberation which aims at freeing the masses of the people from all kinds of social bondages and fetters and at making them the real masters of nature and society.

The great Juche idea founded by the leader defends the independence of the masses of the people in a thoroughgoing manner and enables them to lead a genuinely independent and creative life.

Independence, as the leader has taught, is vital to people. If a man is bereft of independence in society, his life is anything but a human life. That is why people as social beings are all desirous of an independent and creative life.

As the thoroughly revolutionary idea of the working class, which values most the independence and dignity of the working masses and calls for struggling to defend them, the Juche idea is the most internationalist idea.

The working class struggles not only for the triumph of the revolution in its own country but also for the cause of the world revolution and, therefore, its revolutionary struggle is an international one against the allied world capital.

For the community of their objective and interests, the struggles of the world peoples for materializing national independence and defending the independence of people, both of which are the embodiment of the Juche idea, are interrelated and support each other. The struggle of the world people to embody the great Juche idea, therefore, cannot but assume an international character.

The great Juche idea created by the leader makes it possible to fulfil the national tasks and the internationalist duty most effectively by accelerating the international revolutionary movement through the successful carrying out in each country of construction and the revolution which forms part of the world revolution.

The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung taught:

"Each party carries on its revolutionary struggle under the specific circumstances and conditions of its own country; by so doing it enriches the experience of the international revolutionary movement and contributes to its further development. The idea of Juche conforms to this principle of the communist movement, and stems directly from it." (Kim Il Sung, Selected Works, Eng. ed., Vol. IV, p. 229.)

Revolution is carried out with each national state as a unit and, in the course of its expansion, the world revolution triumphs. This is a law of development of the world revolution. There can be no abstract world revolution and international working-class solidarity apart from the triumph and advance of the revolution in each country.

The leader has taught that proletarian internationalism essentially means internationalism among independent nations and states, that there can be no internationalism apart from individual nations and states, and that it is not an internationalist stand but the position of quislings to absolutize international-

ism while denying individual countries and nations. Under the present circumstances where frontiers exist and the revolution and construction are carried on with each national state as a unit, it is unreasonable to talk about any internationalist duty which has nothing to do with the national tasks.

Therefore, the first and foremost national task and the most important internationalist duty for the working-class parties and the Communists is to maintain the attitude of masters, play the role of masters properly and thus carry on the revolutions in their countries successfully. This shows that the degree of fidelity of the working class and its party in each country to the internationalist duty and of their actual contribution to the general development of the world revolution is determined, after all, by how much faithful they are to the revolution in their own country and how well they carry out their national tasks.

The great Juche idea helps the working-class parties and the peoples to maintain the attitude of masters and successfully make the revolutions in their own countries and thereby acquit themselves admirably of their national tasks, and, through this, make the most effective contribution to the general development and triumph of the world revolution. Herein lies the important theoretico-practical reason why the Juche idea constitutes the guiding idea of our time that makes it possible to perform both the national tasks and the internationalist duty well in a unified way.

Independence and proletarian internationalism, the important requirements of the Juche idea, stem from the class interests of the working class; they are based on the Marxist-Leninist principles and are closely integrated.

The aim of establishing Juche and exercising independence is to make both the revolution in one's own country and the world revolution well; the purpose of strengthening the international working-class solidarity under the banner of proletarian internationalism is to carry on the revolution and construction in each country better and promote the general development of the world revolution by strengthening the international solidarity and co-operation of the working class. This means that independence and proletarian internationalism consist with each other in the light of the historical mission of the working class and the fundamental interests of the revolution.

Since the revolution in each country forms part of the world revolution, the establishment of Juche and the building up of strong revolutionary forces by the party and people of each country amounts to substantially strengthening all the international revolutionary forces.

Only when the working-class party and people in each country materialize the Juche idea and thus make their country a powerful independent, sovereign state, which is independent in politics, self-reliant in the economy and self-dependent in national defence, can the international revolutionary forces as a whole become invincible. Only by so doing, can they actively assist other fighting peoples with their own experience and material assets and increase the attractive power of socialism among them.

The great leader of revolution Comrade Kim Il Sung taught:

"A victorious revolution should assist those countries whose revolutions have not yet triumphed, providing them with experiences and examples and render active political, economic and military support to the liberation struggle of the peoples of the world. The peoples in countries which have not yet won their revolutions should fight more actively to defend the successful revolutions of other countries against the imperialist policy of strangulation and hasten victory for their own revolutions. This is the law of the development of the world revolutionary movement and the fine tradition already formed in the course of the people's liberation struggle." (Kim Il Sung, Selected Works, Eng. ed., Vol. V, pp. 239-40.)

Mutual support and assistance between parties in different countries in the international communist movement is the essential requirement stemming from the commonness of the working-class interests; it is the internationalist duty of the working class. But, in order to render substantial assistance to the revolutionary struggles of the working classes and the revolutionary peoples in other countries, the working-class party in each country should build up a powerful force of its own. Otherwise, it can neither assist the revolutionary struggles in other countries nor successfully realize even its own revolutionary cause.

Parties and peoples in those countries which have won their revolutions should lay down their lines and policies in accordance with the specific conditions and interests of their countries from the independent standpoint and carry on their revolutions and construction. By so doing, can they set practical examples to encourage the peoples in those countries which have not yet won their revolutions, and render active assistance to their revolutionary struggles with their political, economic and military strength. The peoples in those countries which have not yet won their revolutions, in their turn, should abide by the revolutionary principle of self-reliance, mobilize their national forces and wage their revolutionary struggles vigorously. This only makes it possible for them to defend the successful revolutions and successfully hasten victory for their own revolutions.

The reason that the Juche idea ensures the effective materialization of proletarian internationalism lies also in the fact that independence, the requirement of the idea, provides a basis for the absolutely correct relations between the fraternal parties and countries and a firm guarantee for the strengthened unity and solidarity of the socialist countries and the international communist movement.

The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung taught:

"Respect for independence is prerequisite and basic to the unity and co-operation of the fraternal parties. A truly voluntary, solid and comradely unity and co-operation among the fraternal parties is possible only if they all respect each other's independence." (Kim Il Sung, Selected Works, Eng. ed., Vol. IV, p. 361.)

As historical experience shows, without independence it is impossible to observe the Marxist-Leninist norms of mutual relations between the fraternal parties and countries and achieve the solid unity and solidarity of the socialist countries and the international communist movement based on Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism.

Solidarity between the fraternal parties and countries is not a thing to be forced by anyone. It is based on a voluntary principle and is an essential requirement of the common cause of the working class. Mutual respect for independence alone makes the solidarity and co-operation between the parties and states truly solid ones that can withstand any revolutionary ordeals.

The relations between the fraternal parties and countries are fundamentally different from those between the capitalist countries. They are based upon the principles of complete equality and independence, mutual respect and non-interference in each other's internal affairs and comradely co-operation. They are a new kind of international relation which ensures complete equality and independence. Respect for and defence of independence constitute a precondition and basis for promoting the solidarity and co-operation of all the fraternal parties and countries and making them solid ones.

To lose independence and follow other's example under pressure from outside has nothing to do with proletarian internationalism. It results in weakening the solidarity between the fraternal parties and countries.

Only when the independence of parties and countries is respected among them and sincere assistance offered to each other on an equal basis, can a truly class solidarity and co-operation be achieved in the international communist movement. Proletarian internationalism is for the independent parties and countries. So the genuinely internationalist relations cannot be established without independence.

To disregard the common interests of the international revolution and desert the universal principles of Marxism-Leninism and the class principles under the pretext of maintaining "independence" is alien to genuine independence in the international communist movement.

Independence, as the leader has taught, should serve the purpose of strengthening proletarian internationalism and should not be the cause of weakening it. Internationalism presupposes independence, and vice versa.

Establishing Juche and maintaining independence is also an essential requirement for defending the purity of Marxism-Leninism and further developing this doctrine. The Juche-motivated stand represents the revolutionary stand of the Communists and, therefore, it helps them to reject all hues of opportunist elements and secure the purity of Marxism-Leninism and at the same time, enrich and develop the Marxist-Leninist theories through the original and creative experiences gained in the revolutions and construction in their countries.

All this shows that the immortal Juche idea founded by the leader is a great idea which makes it possible to accomplish in a correct way the national tasks and internationalist duty of the working class in conformity with the requirements of the revolution in our time, and that it impersonates proletarian internationalism to the fullest extent.

Kim Yun Ho

Brilliant Tradition of Revolutionization of Masses Established in the Days of Anti-Japanese Revolutionary Struggle

In the first days of his revolutionary struggle, the great leader of revolution Comrade Kim Il Sung took into full account the significance of the revolutionization of masses in the revolutionary struggle and, on the basis of his Juche idea, showed the correctest way for solving this question.

The leader taught that the revolutionization of masses was one of the cardinal problems that should be solved in the revolutionary struggle and that by nature it was to bring up revolutionaries, Communists, with a firm revolutionary world outlook.

The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung said:

"To revolutionize people is an important question as to whether they are resolved to devote their lives to the revolution, whether they are determined to submit their personal interests to those of their organizations; namely, whether they have the revolutionary world outlook or not." (Kim Il Sung, Selected Works, Eng. ed., Vol. IV, p. 434.)

The revolution is a cause for the people and of the people themselves; its successes depend largely on how to awake them in a revolutionary way and revolutionize them.

Only when the masses of people are revolutionized, is it possible to enlist more people in the revolution and firmly build up the internal forces of the revolution by closely rallying them as a single revolutionary force. Without revolutionizing masses and rallying them as an organized force, is it impossible to emerge victorious in the revolutionary struggle.

To revolutionize the masses of people was particularly important in the days of the anti-Japanese revolutionary struggle because of the protractedness and arduousness of our revolution.

The anti-Japanese armed struggle was a bloody revolutionary war which the Korean people fought for as many as 15 years against the Japanese imperialists armed to the teeth, solving everything they needed by their own efforts under the hard conditions that they had neither state nor regular army to provide support.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung taught that in order to emerge victorious in such a struggle we should awake the masses in a revolutionary way and closely rally them in organizations, and thus build up a mass foundation of the armed struggle. And he personally went into the midst of the broad masses and revolutionized them, thereby accumulating rich experiences and performing priceless exploits in the revolutionization of the masses.

In order to revolutionize masses, the leader taught, we must, first of all, intensify political and ideological education among them.

Revolutionization is, in its essence, to remould the ideology and consciousness of people, and thus to make them revolutionaries. Therefore, it is wholly unthinkable to revolutionize the masses of people apart from political and ideological education to instil in them the revolutionary ideology, the communist ideology.

The main content of political and ideological education to revolutionize masses was to firmly arm them with the revolutionary idea, the Juche idea of the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung's revolutionary ideology which is run through with the Juche idea is Marxism-Leninism which helps carry through the Korean revolution and most correctly leads the Korean people to socialism and communism and has been creatively applied to the realities of our country. The leader's revolutionary ideology is based on the spirit of implacable hatred against the enemies of the revolution and of fighting against them uncompromisingly, the spirit of ardently loving the people and devotedly serving them and the infinite fidelity to the cause of socialism and communism; it shows all the strategies and tactics of the revolutionary struggle.

What was important in political and ideological education for revolutionizing masses, the leader taught, was to intensify class education.

To hate the class enemy bitterly and fight against him uncompromisingly, and to fight through thick and thin for their own class interests is one of the essential characteristics of Communists, revolutionaries. Therefore, in political and ideological education to bring up people into genuine Communists, ardent revolutionaries, it is important to intensify class education for arming them with the working class consciousness.

The leader taught that in political and ideological education for revolutionizing masses it was also important to intensify education to arm people with socialist patriotism firmly and, in particular, to cultivate in them the pride in the revolution so that they may devote their all to carrying out to the end the historic cause of the working class with a high sense of pride and honour of being revolutionaries.

In the early days of his revolutionary activities the leader conducted among youths and students an active political work in such various forms and methods as reading circle, oratorical contest and forum, thus rearing them as fine Communists. He also sent fine nuclei he had personally trained to towns and rural villages to conduct actively various political and ideological education among the masses of people. Though he was busy in leading the anti-Japanese armed struggle and the Korean revolution as a whole, the leader wrote in person play-books and composed revolutionary songs in order to revolutionize the men of the Korean People's Revolutionary Army and the masses of people; he published and spread revolutionary publications to instil in them a firm confidence in victory and vigorously aroused them to the active struggle against Japanese imperialism.

The leader taught that in order to revolutionize masses it was necessary to constantly temper them through the revolutionary organizational life.

Already in the early days of his revolutionary activities the leader organized revolutionary mass organizations such as Down-With-Imperialism Union and Saenal (New Day) Juvenile Union, and thus rallied the broad masses in them and induced them to intensify their organizational life.

In the days of the anti-Japanese armed struggle, too, he formed Party organizations, the Association for the Restoration of the Fatherland, the Workers' Association, Peasants' Association, the Communist Youth League, the Women's Association and other revolutionary organizations in the revolutionary bases and enemy-controlled areas as well as in the KPRA units, and embraced the broad masses in them. And he paid deep attention to tempering and revolutionizing them through organizational life.

The leader taught that if we were to revolutionize masses, we should steel them through revolutionary practice.

He reared the men of the KPRA as indomitable revolutionary fighters, staunch Communists in the crucible of the fierce battles to smash the enemy and of the revolutionary storms involving manifold difficulties and trials; brought up the broad masses in the revolutionary bases and enemy-controlled areas into revolutionaries amidst the fire of the arduous struggle by actively enlisting them in the practical activities.

He induced the broad masses in the revolutionary bases and the enemy-controlled areas to come out actively in the revolutionary activities such as assistance to the KPRA, distribution of leaflets, liaison, feeling of the enemy's movements and capture of his weapons, and thus led them to grasp the revolutionary truth deeply and have their revolutionary confidence and staunch fighting will through these practical activities.

The leader taught in detail that in revolutionizing masses, Communists should, first of all, revolutionize themselves thoroughly and, on this basis, revolutionize their families and relatives to become ardent revolutionaries, and then, their neighbours and the whole of their villages. He led them to revolutionize the basic units of their revolutionary organizations and popularize the example, and thus accelerate the revolutionization of the whole masses. And he built up nuclei, enhanced their role, and make them work in such a way that one educates ten, ten, one hundred, one hundred, one thousand. Thus he solved the problem of revolutionization of masses with success.

As seen above, in the whole course of the anti-Japanese revolutionary struggle, the great leader of revolution Comrade Kim Il Sung attached primary importance to the revolutioniza-

(Continued on Page 39.)

West Pyongyang Locomotive Corps in Hot Battle for Increased Transport

Upholding the revolutionary policy of the great leader of revolution Comrade Kim Il Sung on mobilizing all efforts for grand socialist construction, the West Pyongyang locomotive corps honoured with the "Order of Kim Il Sung" is sharply increasing the volume of carriage.

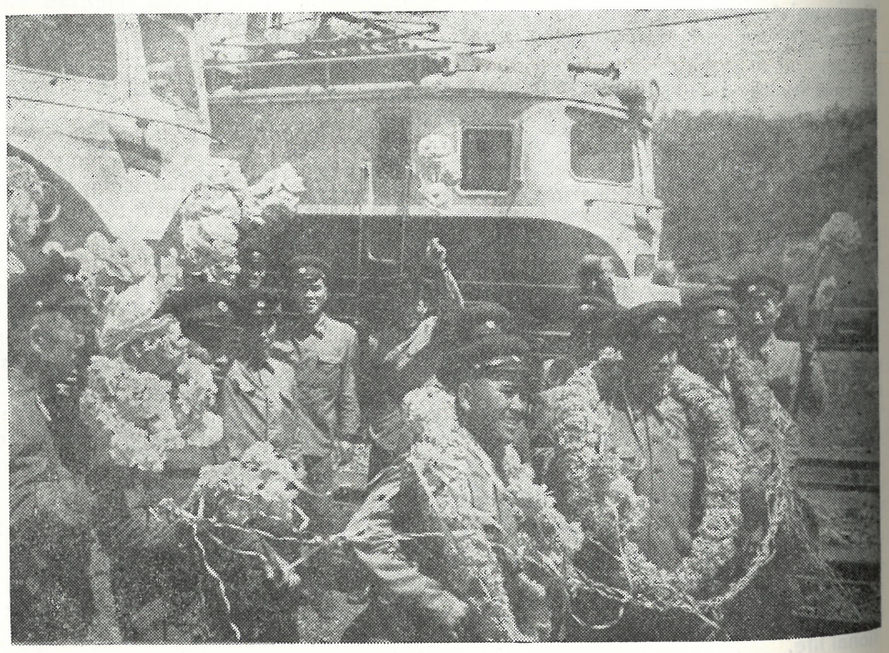
The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung taught:

"The railway transport workers have to carry out an arduous and important task for socialist construction. Railway, as we always say, is the artery of the country and the foregoer of the national economy. Foregoer means one who goes in the van of the ranks. Only when precedence is given to the development of railway transport can the national economy operate smoothly as a whole."

Well aware that only when precedence is given to the development of transport by railway, the artery of the country and the foregoer of the national economy, can all fronts of grand socialist construction advance vigorously at a high speed, the members of the corps are dashing forward like the wind to meet fully the demands of the national economy for transport which are greatly increasing. They set themselves a bold target to fulfil their Six-Year Plan assignments for increased transport a year ahead of schedule by waging a vigorous "speed-up campaign."

They make it an iron rule to execute unconditionally the great leader's teachings, orders and instructions.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung brought up the railway transport workers into full-fledged masters of the country under his care. He treasures them and takes a paternal care of every aspect of their life.



Locomotive crew come back from their successful run

Busy with state affairs as he is, the leader has called at this locomotive corps many a time. He highly praised their success in the work and encouraged them, saying that as the pilot is the king in the sky, the locomotive engineer is the king on the ground.

They, who boundlessly respect and are completely loyal to the leader, strove to justify the deep trust of the fatherly leader and reciprocate his paternal love with a high degree of political consciousness and technical innovations and drove trains on the arteries of the prospering country at a full speed, sounding whistles.

As pledged before the Party, they put their machines into capacity operation and introduced a new repairing method and drastically reduced the repair time.

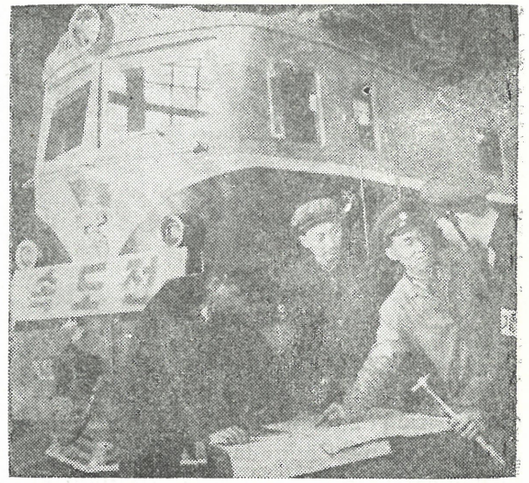
Technicians and workers, pooling their wisdom and efforts, fitted a new automatic regulator to maximize the efficiency of the motor, the heart of the locomotive, and made many technical innovations and applied advanced work methods. In this way, they made locomotives run at a high speed and established a new traction norm.

The crew of electric engines "Red Flag" Nos. 605, 583 and 533 made up their mind to live and fight as heroes and heroines of "The Sea of Blood," an immortal classic, do, and formed themselves into guards named after the title of the work. It is their revolutionary way of life to carry out their combat tasks unconditionally and thoroughly through thick and thin. So they always took the lead in the drive for increased transport.

The crew of locomotive "Red Flag" No. 554 led by Li Hwa Yong have worked with the responsible attitude of a master toward the revolution, of the master of the country. They had the conditions of rails and geographical features of their section at their finger tips, worked out a new effective operation method adapted to them and successfully applied it.

They took measures to prevent even minor mishaps and popularized them throughout the corps.

They are deeply conscious that their faster



Functionaries of the locomotive corps reexamine their combat plan before starting operation

carriage of more raw and other materials to factories, enterprises and construction sites in different parts working miracles and innovations every day accelerates the country's grand socialist construction so much.

So, whenever they meet with difficulties they tide them over, recalling the days of the Fatherland Liberation War when war supplies were carried to the front amid a hail of shells, bombs and bullets of the enemy.

Engineers Kim Song Ho and Kim Uk, faithful to the leader's instructions, have stood for 15 years in the van of the drive for mishap-free and schedule run. They introduced a high-speed, non-stop run to double the volume of carriage and make a long-distance run.

The grand socialist construction of our country is greatly promoted by these reliable transport workers who are making way for the transport front and who develop their work in big and ambitious ways and in high spirits, boundlessly true to the fatherly leader.

More Underground Treasures Hunted

—HAMHUNG GEOPHYSICAL PROSPECTING CORPS—

Upholding the policy of grand socialist construction advanced by the great leader of revolution Comrade Kim Il Sung the geological prospectors are successfully making way for industry, climbing up and down the mountains of the country in search of mineral deposits.

Among them we can see the reliable Red Flag 17th company of the Hamhung geophysical prospecting corps.

Recently they discovered huge deposits of iron ore with high content in the northern inland and western regions of our country and made a new, proud addition to the geological map of the country. They carried out only in three months their yearly assignments, which are 122 per cent over last year, and are striving to fulfil the Six-Year Plan assignments far ahead of schedule.

The members of the Red Flag 17th company have always been single-heartedly loyal to the leader and unconditionally carried through to the end his instructions through thick and thin. So they have been always successful in their work.

The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung said:

"Today our country enjoys a great prosperity. In the ever-prospering era of the Workers' Party, we should exploit more underground resources to further promote the development of industry and enrich and strengthen the country."

Bearing deep in mind the fatherly leader's teaching, the members of the Red Flag 17th company strive to find more minerals needed by the grand socialist construction, in order to carry out his teaching more faithfully.

One spring day, they climbed up Mt. Machon-ryong, a virgin mountain, to look for mineral deposits.

Difficulties and obstacles accompanied them wherever they went—untrodden, steep peaks, thick forests, thorny bushes.

But they were for nothing in their work. The prospectors went on with their prospecting operation to repay the great favours of the leader, who has brought them up into proud prospectors, with the location of minerals.

The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, foreseeing the victory even at a time when the war against the US imperialist aggressors was at its height, organized geological prospecting teams and set forth the Juche-oriented policy of geological survey. In order to develop the geophysical prospecting work, he built up firmly the ranks of the geological prospectors and secured them up-to-date prospecting instruments.

The leader did the same for the Hamhung geophysical prospecting corps. Last year, he sent it modern geophysical prospecting instruments including meter trucks.

Members of the Red Flag 17th company of the Hamhung geophysical prospecting corps study the results of their prospecting

The day when they received the valuable gifts sent by the fatherly leader, they pledged themselves to find more minerals to repay his great favours with loyalty.

The fatherly leader's affection and favours gave them a strong fighting spirit and creative strength which enabled them to go up steep cliffs and rugged mountains in one breath.

They worked out and introduced advanced prospecting methods adapted to the geological features of our country and exceeded their daily quotas four or five times, helping each other.

When anything uncommon happened geophysically in the course of prospecting, they held technical consultations and increased steadily the tempo of interpretation, pooling their wisdom, and carried out their prospecting work by the blitz and finish-one-by-one methods.

Through the vigorous "speed-up campaign" the members of the Red Flag 17th company bettered their records every day and their loyalty to the leader grew intenser daily.

Even when a difficulty lay in their way due to heavy rain, they went on with prospecting, creating a "new Chollima speed, new Pyongyang speed"—"loyalty speed." They said: "We stand in the forefront of industry. We should not shrink back before the difficulty. We can do anything if we decide and get bold enough."

Through several days' hard battle, they confirmed the lay of a mineral, its veins and its deposits in the Kungol district.

Mountains rang with their resounding cheers of victory.

With such fidelity to the leader they are striving to locate huge mineral deposits in other districts to do much toward the capture of the height of 12 million tons of steel and the height of one million tons of nonferrous metals envisaged under the next long-term plan.

Son Yu Sun

A New People's Palace of Culture

A People's Palace of Culture, another grand monument to the age of the Workers' Party, has gone up high into the blue sky at a corner of the Chollima Street of Pyongyang, the magnificent and elegant revolutionary capital.

The big palace will go down in the brilliant history of Pyongyang construction in letters of gold. It was built according to the far-reaching plan for the construction of the capital and under the warm care of the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung who devotes himself wholly to the good of our people.

In January, 1951 when the Korean people were fighting against the US imperialist aggressors, the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung said to an architect in this vein:

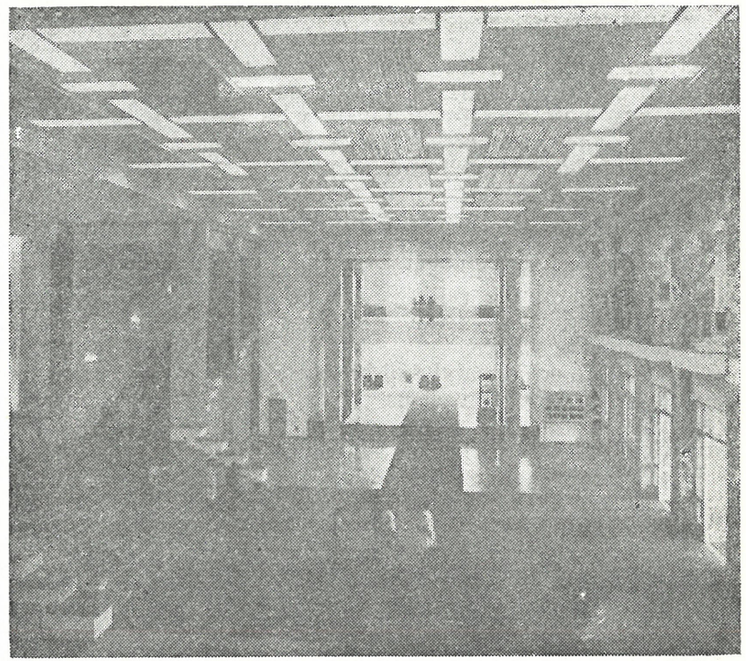
In the days of Japanese rule Pyongyang was not cultural and was deformed. It had many defects. There were only a few cultural establishments. There were no parks and squares to speak of. Shops were crowded in a few places. It was a very inconvenient city.

We should rid Pyongyang of such colonial deformity in future and build many cultural establishments and sanitary facilities for the broad masses of the working people. We must lay the main stress on constructing traffic networks, dwelling houses and cultural establishments on modern lines.

Thus, when the war was at its height, the fatherly leader indicated the clear-cut direction of Pyongyang rehabilitation and construction and started a new history of Pyongyang construction.

In a little over two decades after the war the leader has turned Pyongyang into a socialist paradise good to work and live in, into a large, picturesque, cultural city in

A night view of the People's Palace of Culture



A corridor built in modern fashion

parks. In these years he saw that a fine people's palace of culture was built.

Though he was busy with state affairs, the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung chose its site and saw its blueprints and models.

Through his on-the-spot guidance on eight occasions and his instructions 50-odd times, he showed the clear-cut orientation and specific ways of its construction, solved all knotty problems for the project and took a fatherly care of every aspect of its builders' life.

He named the palace "People's Palace of Culture" and taught in detail how to use it. He said that it should be effectively used for the people by arranging meetings, lectures on policies, social sciences and other sciences and technical matters and book and photo exhibitions.

The builders did their utmost with a firm determination to faithfully carry into execution as soon as possible the great plan of the fatherly leader to build a magnificent, graceful palace of culture, national in form and socialist in content, for the people. Upholding the revolutionary policy of "speed-up campaign" advanced by the Party, they created a new Chollima speed, a new Pyongyang speed, in the spirit that they had displayed in assembling a wall in three minutes and a flat in 14 minutes, and carried out their construction tasks at a lightning speed by the finish-one-by-one method.

In this way, they completed the grand palace with a total floor space of 60,000 square metres in a little more than one year on our design, technology and strength and added another brilliant page to the annals of Pyongyang construction.

This palace, national in form, and the magnificent, modern Pyongyang gymnasium, stand side by side. They are in so a splendid and harmonious ensemble that they remind people of a picture.

The palace shows convincingly the elegance of Korean national architecture. The granite staircase of the palace is planted into the clear Potong-gang River. Ten pavilions soaring over the main building, big and small, are like birds on the wing. The Korean-style curved roofs of the main building look like flocks of birds ready to fly up into the sky and attractive lean-to roofs add architectural beauty.

Many places in outer and inside walls are

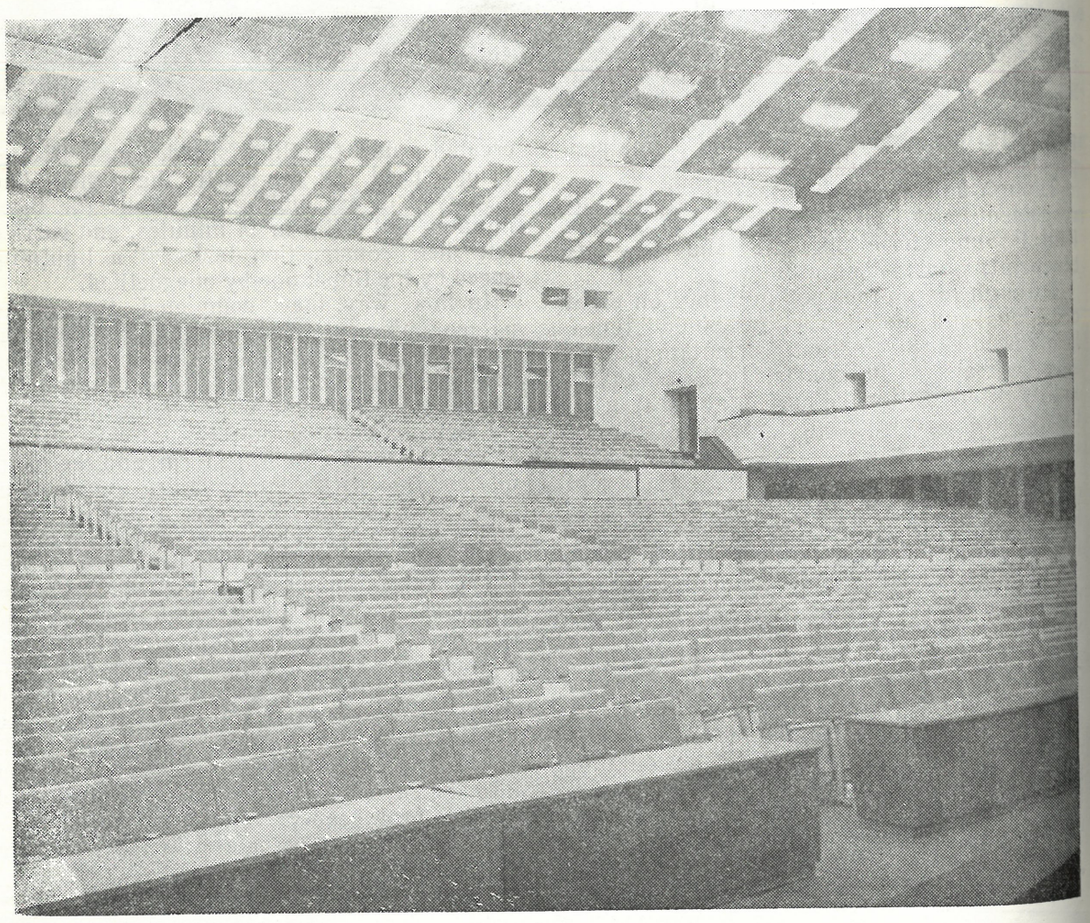
decorated with mosaics giving vivid pictures of our revolutionary and resourceful people who push ahead vigorously with the revolution and construction under the wise guidance of the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, rallied close around him and their perfectly happy life under the advanced socialist system established by him. Imposing pillars, dazzling marble floors and cove lighting on the ceilings are in pleasing ensemble and lend grandeur and elegancy to the palace.

Ceilings are ornamental and have exquisite luminous elements of various types, inside walls are adorned with wall-papers which have flowered or striped patterns on them, window and door frames are of unfading light metals and floors are elaborately parquetted. All these make the nature of the palace as a modern palace of culture for the people more pronounced.

The palace houses more than 500 halls and rooms, large and small, including a large meeting hall with a seating capacity of 3,000 which has a big stage for art performance, halls for round-table talks and other talks and banquet halls, study rooms and lounges.

This monumental edifice is a model of modern Korean architecture, which brilliantly embodies the Juche architectural-aesthetic thought of the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung.

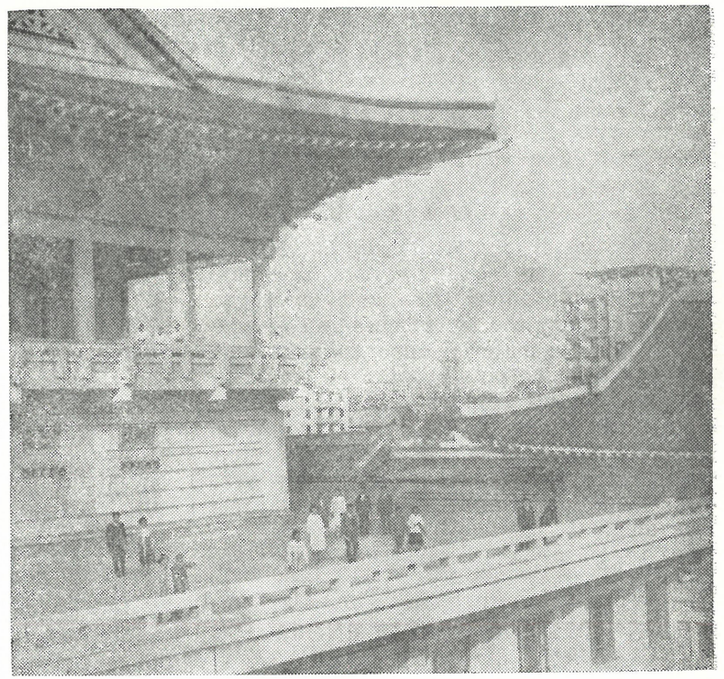
The modernly-equipped grand meeting hall with a seating capacity of 3,000



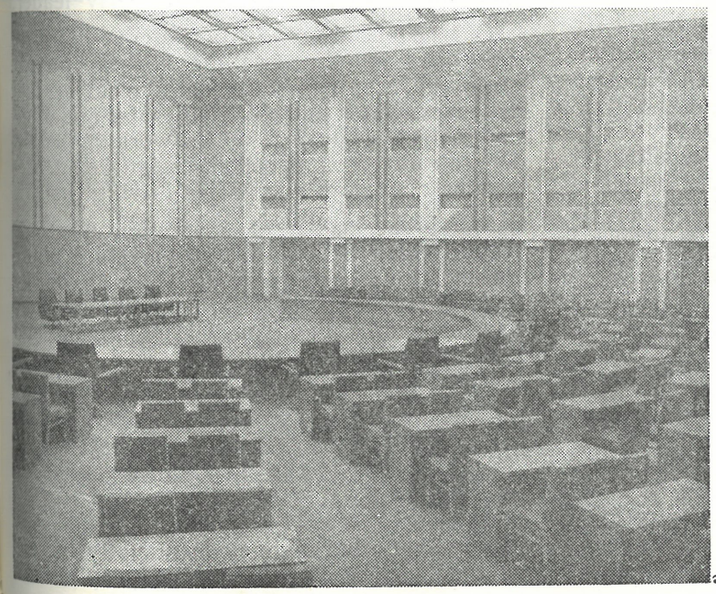
The People's Palace of Culture is a large sanctuary of ideological and cultural education and is of weighty significance in the political, social and cultural lives of our people. It will greatly contribute to making the whole of society cram-full of the immortal revolutionary idea, the Juche idea, of the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung and arousing the working people to a vigorous struggle for building socialism and communism.

This new palace, together with the eternal flow of the Potong-gang River, will tell the coming generations about the great favours of the fatherly leader for good.

Kim Jong Hun



A balcony on the second floor affords a fine view of the Chollima Street and the Recreation Ground on the Potong-gang River



The modern hall for round-table talks

The State Responsibly Feeds, Clothes and Houses All Working People

In our country the state bears full responsibility for the material and cultural well-being of all the working people.

To assume full responsibility for feeding, clothing and housing the people is one of true advantages of our socialist system established by the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung on his great Juche idea.

WORKING PEOPLE DERIVE ENORMOUS STATE AND SOCIAL BENEFITS

It is of great importance in improving the people's well-being to steadily increase state and social benefits on a large scale.

The great leader of revolution Comrade Kim Il Sung said:

"The working people in our country enjoy enormous state and social benefits in addition to the income from their labour." (Kim Il Sung, Selected Works, Eng. ed., Vol. III, p. 90.)

To increase state and social benefits for the working people is one of the principal ways to implement the supreme principle of our Party for the promotion of the people's welfare; it is a shoot of communist distribution to improve the life of all the working people equally.

The sprout of communist distribution rose and has long grown in our country thanks to the wise guidance of the leader. It is the most advanced form of distribution showing concentrically the superiority of our socialist system under which the state bears full responsibility for the people's welfare.

The additional incomes of our working people from state and social benefits are larger than those from their labour.

Under the inspiring guidance of the great leader of revolution Comrade Kim Il Sung our Party and state have constantly fostered the sprout of communist distribution to meet the needs of the working people for food, clothing and housing essential to their material life and their cultural needs and make them all equally better-off in a short time.

The state is fully responsible for feeding the people.

The state buys food grains from the peasants for a large sum of money and supplies them to the factory and office workers for next to nothing.

The state also bears full responsibility for clothing the working people. It supplies seasonal clothes to all children and students from nursery and kindergarten children to college students at low prices, thanks to the profound solicitude of the fatherly leader.

Our people have no worry about housing. They live in the dwelling houses built at state expense. The state meets most of fuel expenses, water and electricity rates and other spendings on housing for the working people. House rent accounts for an insignificant proportion of our working people's living cost.

The great leader of revolution Comrade Kim Il Sung also sees that the state offers its enormous benefits to the working people to meet their socio-cultural demands. So they have no worry about medical treatment and education of their children.

WORKING PEOPLE'S INCOMES INCREASE EQUALLY

Our Party and state systematically increase the incomes of the working people as a whole, lessening the gap in their incomes.

The important thing for the working-class party and state to do in responsibly taking care of the people's welfare is to improve their well-being equally.

The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung said:

"We should achieve a more rational wage scale for the workers in all branches of the economy and an even increase in the income of peasants in different areas. At the same time we should, as we have always done, correctly adhere to the principle of raising the general living standard of factory and office workers and of the peasants proportionately." (Ibid., p. 131.)

The principle clarified by the leader of bettering the people's life equally reflects correctly the essential requirement of our advanced socialist system; it makes it possible to eliminate the remnants of old society in the field of people's life and gradually obliterate class distinctions between the working class and the peasantry.

Our Party and state determine the rational wage scale from the position of those responsible for the life of the working people.

Under socialism the wage differentials are made mainly because of discrepancy in labour intensity in various sectors of production and physical and mental energies expended by people.

With the successful progress of the technical revolution, arduous labour gradually disappears and the difference in labour intensity and expenditure of energies steadily decreases in our country. This provides an economic basis for gradually diminishing the disparity in the wage levels.

It is the essential feature of wages in socialist society to lessen the difference in the wage levels and increase the incomes of the working people proportionately.

Under socialism wages are the living costs paid to compensate mental and physical energies expended by the working people in the course of their labour and satisfy the needs of their life. It is a capitalist method of management to make great differences in wages and it is aimed to work people with money. This method makes it impossible to rapidly improve the working people's life evenly and carry on the socialist-communist construction successfully.

Under the sagacious guidance of the leader, for the systematic improvement of the working people's welfare our state follows a correct policy of steadily raising wages as socialist construction is promoted and the material and technical foundations of the country strengthened.

Epochal measures have been taken many times to increase the wages of the working people. The result is that the disparity in the wage levels of the working people in the different branches and departments of the national economy has decreased. The wages of lower-paid factory and office workers have risen at a much higher rate than the average wage. The outcome is that the gap between the maximum and minimum wages in our country is the narrowest in the world.

In order to steadily increase the real wages and purchasing power of the working people and raise their living standards equally the fatherly leader has taken measures to cut systematically the prices of consumer goods on the basis of the rapid growth of production and the constant increase of labour productivity. He has seen that the prices of basic living essentials and children's goods have been cut by a larger margin and fixed much lower than those of luxury goods and other goods whose supply is limited, so as to keep a certain degree of balance in the living standards of the population who vary in their monetary incomes.

Recently he took a historic measure to completely abolish all kinds of taxes and ours has become the world's first tax-free country in human history.

Along with measures for lessening the gap in the level of real wages, the leader has taken positive steps for augmenting systematically the incomes of each household and thus improved our people's life evenly and radically.

STATE RESPONSIBLY TAKES CARE OF PEASANTS' WELFARE

The great leader of revolution Comrade Kim Il Sung attached great importance to

the betterment of the peasants' life in promoting the welfare of the working people under state care, and laid down a correct policy for the solution of that problem.

The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung said:

"The socialist state assumes responsibility for the life not only of the factory and office workers but also of the peasants; it assumes responsibility for the development not only of property of the whole people but also of co-operative property." (Kim Il Sung, Selected Works, Eng. ed., Vol. IV, p. 40.)

It is the essential demand of the socialist system that the working-class party and state responsibly look after the peasants' life.

Under socialism the workers and peasants are allies fighting in concert to realize the same goal and ideal; they are also socialist working people. When the peasants were engaged in the individual farming, responsibility for their husbandry and welfare rested mainly with them. But after the co-operativization, the party and the state should assume responsibility for the development of the co-operative farms and the peasants' life and raise their living standard to that of the workers.

In order to rapidly improve the peasants' living standard under Party and state care, the great leader of revolution Comrade Kim Il Sung put forward an original policy of sharply increasing agricultural production, systematically lightening the burdens of the co-operative farms and peasants and offering greater state benefits to them.

In accordance with the policy set forth by the leader, our Party and state have strengthened the whole-country and all-people assistance to the co-operative economy to solidify the material and technical foundations of agriculture and quickly increase agricultural production. As a result, the peasants' life has speedily improved. They took also a number of measures including those for the radical reduction and abolition of farm-machine rents and irrigation fees paid by the co-operative farms and for the rise in state purchasing prices of agricultural products.

Not only that. The state undertook all capital construction in the countryside and built modern farm houses for peasants at its expense.

For the consolidation of the co-operative farms' economic foundations and the betterment of the peasants' life, the fatherly leader took an epochal step long ago to completely abolish agricultural tax-in-kind and saw that the living standard of the peasants in mountain areas was raised to that of the farming population in plain regions. The result is that now the peasants in hilly areas live as well as those in plain regions.

He also worked out original ways for eliminating the difference in living conditions between urban and rural inhabitants.

With the state's enormous material and financial assistance, now bus and water services are being successfully introduced in the countryside for the peasants.

All these prove amply and irrefutably that our socialist system is a system for the people— workers, peasants and working intellectuals.

Kwon Gun Ha

FRONT COVER: The newly-built People's Palace of Culture in the Chollima Street. It boasts of perfect beauty of modern architecture and our graceful national style

Our Children Are Happy Indeed

— NOTE OF A SHOPWOMAN —

I am a shopwoman of the Pyongyang Children's Goods Department Store at the foot of the scenic Moran-bong Hill. I work with zeal, feeling a pride in my job and the worth of life.

Counters are always alive with customers who smile happily at their purchases, high-quality and durable goods for children.

Our store was driving a more thriving trade than ever with a new school year approaching.

One day an old woman came to my counter and asked me a pair of leather shoes and a pair of canvas shoes for her grandson.

I showed her smart red leather shoes and pretty multi-coloured canvas shoes.

They fitted him like a glove.

Her grandson capered for his new shoes.

Looking happily at him, the old woman said to me:

She has six grandsons and granddaughters. The eldest grandson graduated from a college, the eldest granddaughter is a college student, the younger granddaughter and grandson are middle school pupils, the youngest granddaughter is a primary school child, and the youngest grandson is about to go to a primary school from a kindergarten.

They all study at schools but she has no worry about their education, because the state gives the younger generation free compulsory education and issues uniforms to them at low prices and provides college students even with stipends.

Now I could fully understand why the old woman was so happy, preparing pencils, notebooks, a satchel, a cap, dresses and what not, all are high-quality, for her grandson.

She repeated herself several times: "Good indeed is our social system...."

From the old woman, too, I realized that our people are happy today and our social system is the best.

I meet many such people.

Today all children in our country, like her grandson, are provided with the best things.

But simple and innocent children do not understand fully how each of their goods was produced.

The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung said:

"All the wealth of our country and everything we are producing and constructing are for the benefit of our future generations."

The fatherly leader Comrade Kim Il Sung always says that children are the king of the country, and spares nothing for the rising generation and provides them with the best things.

Right after the liberation, the leader had the Provisional People's Committee of North Korea discuss the problem of pencils as its first agenda item.

He saw that a children's goods department store was built, with a view to providing better conditions for children to learn to their heart's content and grow up healthily.

On its inauguration day he came to our store and examined carefully all goods including pencils, knives, footwear and dresses, looking round counters. Then he stressed that a large quantity of especially-good articles should be manufactured for children.

Later on, he taught in detail us many times what our department store should do for children.

Thus, ours has become a store materializing his lofty will and warm love, a supply agency faithfully serving children.

Our store is fully stocked with school supplies and all other goods for children and pupils and their prices are very low.

People say that the children's goods are "next to nothing."

As the might of our independent national

Shopwoman Choe Gyong Bok visits a school to learn what articles pupils need

economy grew and production increased sharply, the fatherly leader saw that the state cut prices systematically according to his price policy for the people and offered enormous benefits to our working people.

He cared to grant special benefits to children and pupils.

Originally, the goods for children and pupils are priced lower than other articles. But their prices have been reduced by a big margin more times than those of other goods.

Children's goods and school supplies are sold at so low prices that their production costs can barely be recovered and some at the below cost.

Whenever I look at parents or school children returning with fine purchases which they like, I feel a great satisfaction and happiness as a shopwoman.

Today our children grow up happily at nurseries or kindergartens at state and public expense and get compulsory ten-year senior middle school education under excellent conditions. They are the happiest in the world.

On the contrary, our brothers and sisters and children in south Korea occupied by the US imperialist aggressors suffer untold misfortunes and hardships.

I recently read a newspaper article about a south Korean woman, unable to bear poverty and hunger, having killed her three children and herself.

In south Korea it is well-nigh impossible for the poor people to send their children to schools.

School-age children there shine shoes to earn a living or live by begging, denied school opportunity. They must be made at the earliest possible date to learn to their heart's content and live a happy life as the children in the northern half of the Republic do.

My earnest desire is to realize national reunification as soon as possible for the ample supply of our high-quality goods carrying the warm love and solicitude of the leader to the south Korean children.

I renew my determination to do my best for its earlier materialization as a faithful servant of the people, upholding the leader's lofty will.

Choe Gyong Bok

The Revolutionary Party for Reunification: Reliable Political General Staff of South Korean Revolution

Five years have passed since the south Korean revolutionaries formed the Central Committee of the Revolutionary Party for Reunification guided by the Juche idea of the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung and adopted and made public its Manifesto and Programme.

The birth of the Party, a united Marxist-Leninist Party with a complete organizational system, was an event of epochal significance in the revolutionary struggle of the south Korean people against the foreign imperialist forces of aggression for national dignity and the democratic development of south Korean society and for the hastened cause of the national reunification.

The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung said:

"As a united Marxist-Leninist Party, a party of the working class, the Revolutionary Party for Reunification was born in the hard revolutionary fight of the south Korean revolutionaries and people against the US imperialists and their stooges. With its emergence, broad masses of the oppressed and exploited people in south Korea have acquired a genuine defender of their class and national interests. The south Korean people today have a reliable political general staff in their revolutionary battle for freedom and liberation." (Kim Il Sung, Selected Works, Eng. ed., Vol. V, p. 480.)

From their struggle the south Korean patriots and people acquired a valuable lesson at the cost of their blood that without the unified leadership of a revolutionary party they cannot win their revolutionary struggle, and keenly felt the need of a revolutionary party which would lead their struggle to victory.

The rise of the Revolutionary Party for Reunification met this need of the development of the south Korean revolutionary movement.

The great leader fathered the immortal Juche idea and, on the basis of the idea, gave clear answers to all the problems concerning the building of a revolutionary party—the question of establishing the monolithic ideological system of the party which represents the basic principle of the Marxist-Leninist party-building, the question of training the party's leading core elements, the question of the party's class position, the question of expanding and strengthening the party's ranks through actual struggle, the question of building up the party organizations qualitatively and others.

Guided by the leader's thought on building a revolutionary working-class party, the south Korean revolutionaries laid the organizational and ideological groundwork and mass base of the party and, on this basis, formed the Central Committee of the Revolutionary Party for Reunification in August 1969 and adopted and made public the Manifesto and Programme of the Party.

As clarified in its Manifesto, the Party is the vanguard detachment of the working class which is guided by the immortal Juche idea of the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung and takes his lines and policies as its strategy and tactics and which represents and defends the interests of the workers, peasants and other broad working masses. It is a Marxist-Leninist party of a new type which is formed of the advanced elements of the workers, peasants and working intellectuals. Its Manifesto and Programme declare that its ultimate fighting goal is to build a socialist and communist society, while its immediate goal is to carry out a people's democratic revolution and establish a people's democratic regime in south Korea and, further, fulfil the great cause of national reunification.

The 12-point Programme of the Party clearly defines the tasks of anti-imperialist, anti-feudal democratic revolution and thoroughly embodies the idea of independence, self-reliance and self-defence and the anti-imperialist, anti-US thought.

Its Programme declares that it fights to overthrow the colonial rule of US imperialism, set up a people's government, realize the

democratic development of south Korean society, carry out a number of democratic reforms, solve the problem of people's welfare and embody the great Juche idea in all domains, political, economic, cultural and military.

The Party's Manifesto and Programme set it as its tasks to fight against the nation-splittists fanning north-south confrontation and fratricidal war and for national unity, strive to realize travel of personages, correspondence, economic and cultural exchange between the north and south and work for the peaceful national reunification by the internal forces of the nation, free from outside interference.

The Revolutionary Party for Reunification has vigorously fought to materialize its militant Manifesto and Programme.

The leading functionaries and members of the Party have actively fought against the foreign imperialists for the freedom and liberation of the south Korean people and for the accomplishment of the country's independent, peaceful reunification, playing a leading role in the anti-US, national-salvation struggle of the south Korean people.

They strove to build militant and dynamic organizations of the Party and went deep into the midst of the broad masses of the people to bring home to them the revolutionary idea, the Juche idea, of the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung. And they have systematically explained and propagated the important speeches and works of the leader through the radio "The Voice of the Revolutionary Party for Reunification" and the Party's organ "Hyokmyong Chonson" and many other publications.

As a result, the great revolutionary thought, the Juche idea, of the respected and beloved leader penetrated deeper into the broader masses of the south Korean people, further promoting their awakening and uniting them in revolutionary organizations; the Party's organizational foundation expanded and strengthened; and the ranks of the revolutionaries infinitely loyal to the leader rapidly expanded.

The leading personnel and members of the Party, under the banner of anti-imperialism, anti-fascism and democracy, went into the political and cultured circles, schools, factories and farming and fishing villages and skilfully organized and mobilized the broad masses in the struggle against fascist dictatorship for democracy and people's rights.

The North Kyongsang Provincial Committee of the Revolutionary Party for Reunification and organizations under its influence carried on a bold struggle to win over puppet army officers to the side of the revolution, hold the reins of the puppet military and overthrow the present fascist dictatorship.

Through their strenuous revolutionary struggle, they built the solid mass base of the Party by forming the "Asaenghoe Association" of workers, the "Fellowship Association" of the poor and hired peasants, the "Club for Agricultural Improvement" of peasants in North Cholla Province, the "Committee of Struggle against Dictatorship and for Restoration of Democracy" of youth and students, the "65 Officers' Fellowship Association" of officers in active service and on the reserve list and many other organizations.

They also strove to unite the patriotic and democratic forces of political, public, economic, academic, press, religious and various other circles in the anti-fascist united front under the slogans of "anti-fascism and defence of democracy," "opposition to two Koreas" and "peaceful reunification."

Thanks to the energetic activities of the Revolutionary Party for Reunification, the profound respect and veneration which the south Korean people feel for the great leader of revolution Comrade Kim Il Sung, the legendary hero and the sun of the nation, is mounting higher and higher and their aspiration after the independent, peaceful reunification of the country is rising as never before.

Today the Revolutionary Party for Reunification has grown to be an invincible combat rank, the reliable political general staff of the south Korean revolution, which can withstand all violent storms and has a well-knit organizational system, a broad mass base and potent media of propaganda and agitation. Its influence on the south Korean people is increasing and they place deeper faith in it.

Today, the south Korean revolutionaries are fighting more valiantly to rally more closely all segments of people and bring about the democratic development of south Korean society and national reunification under the banner of anti-US, national-salva-

(Continued on page 36)

FEATURE FILM

"Five Guerilla-brothers"

The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung instructed:

"...By creating images of the communist fighters who waged the long, difficult struggle to liberate the fatherland and win the revolution, writers and artists should continue to raise their standards in educating our generation in the lofty revolutionary spirit of these fighters."

The feature film "Five Guerilla-brothers" is a revolutionary masterpiece produced according to the leader's programme instruction. This work plays a great part in revolutionizing and working-classizing our people.

The action covers the 1933-May 1939 period, a period of the anti-Japanese armed struggle. This work deals with the process of the growth of Korean Communists infinitely faithful to the leader through a number of events and happenings during this period.

It consists of the first, second and third parts.

One bright morning, at the call of the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, Commander of the Korean People's Revolutionary Army, Jun Ha (a commanding officer of the guerilla army) comes to the guerilla base from an enemy-controlled area, where he has been operating, to attend a meeting.

O Jun Hyok (Jun Ha's younger brother), a member of the Young Volunteers, earnestly asks Jun Ha to enlist him in the guerilla army.

Jun Hyok hates bitterly the enemy, but, on account of lack of revolutionary tempering he often runs risks.

Stating that the guerilla army does not enrol all wishers, Jun Ha says that Jun Hyok should faithfully participate in the Young Volunteers' life and get its recommendation to join the army.

After Jun Ha's criticism Jun Hyok amends his faults through the organizational life. He takes up a task of directing autumn harvesting and successfully carries out the task even

In the guerilla base Jun Ha gives revolutionary education to his younger brother Jun Hyok's family

Jun Hyok receives written directives of Comrade Commander

under the close watch of the enemy.

One day Jun Ha is arrested by the Japanese imperialists and Jun Hyok receives his brief message addressed to his younger brothers.

It reads:

"I wish you to complete the work I left unfinished. Though I leave our revolutionary ranks, our revolutionary spirit will never die."

Jun Hyok joins the guerilla army and gratifies his wish. He has the honour of receiving a rifle from Comrade Commander. As his elder brother wished, he, holding firmly the rifle in his hand, trains himself as a guerilla intensely loyal to Comrade Commander. He distinguishes himself in a battle in defence of the guerilla base. After the battle his younger brothers Jun Min and Jun Ho also join the guerilla army.

In accordance with the tactical policy of Comrade Commander to combine active defence battle and flexible enemy-rear harassing operations, Jun Hyok and his younger brothers move to Antu to participate in a battle for liberating Tatientzu, a strategic stronghold of the enemy. After this victorious battle Jun Hyok and other guerillas help people in their work and give a performance of the play "The Sea of Blood" to raise their national and class consciousness. The guerillas accept young, well-prepared volunteers into their ranks.

Sun Ae, wife of Jun Hyok, separated from the guerillas, moves to Lotzukou. There she loses her son in the enemy's "punitive operation" and comes, together with Jun Sik, to follow the guerilla army.

Later, Jun Sik, Jun Hyok's youngest brother, also joins the guerilla army and becomes an orderly of the headquarters.

Jun Min goes into the homeland on an important mission as an underground political worker. There he explains the Ten-Point Programme of the Association for the Restoration of the Fatherland to people of all walks of life and informs them of the brisk activities of the guerilla army. In this way he inspires them with confidence in victory and expands the network of underground revolutionary organizations.

Scared by the rapid growth of the revolutionary forces, the Japanese imperialists launch large-scale "mopping-up operations" against the guerilla army and at the same time intensify the repression of the revolutionary organizations in the homeland.

Now the Korean revolution suffers temporary trial. In order to go through the trial, Comrade Commander advances a strategic and tactical policy to bring about a new upsurge in the Korean revolution at the Nanpaitzu Meeting held in 1938 and leads the KPRA units on an arduous march to the homeland.

The Japanese imperialists make desperate efforts to "wipe out" the headquarters of the Korean revolution, mobilizing over 200,000-strong troops and even aircraft.

Firmly convinced that Koreans can win back national independence and have a bright morrow only under the leadership of Comrade

Jun Hyok sternly scolds his younger brother Jun Ho for his violation of revolutionary discipline

Commander, O Jun Hyok disguises his regiment as the headquarters and leads it in the opposite direction of the headquarters to lure and attack the pursuing enemy troops. Thus guerillas defend the headquarters of the revolution with their lives.

The KPRA units finish the 100-odd day-long arduous march with success after tiding over manifold difficulties and ordeals and attack an enemy-run lumber station. The guerillas have a May Day celebration together with workers. Thanks to the deep concern of Comrade Commander, O Jun Hyok's family all meet.

On the significant day Jun Hyok emphasizes to his family what his elder brother Jun Ha said:

"To defend Comrade Commander well means winning back Korea's independence and defending the Korean revolution.... Therefore, even if we die a thousand and one times, we should defend him...."

The brothers, confident of victory in the revolution, renew their resolve to be more faithful to the revolution led by Comrade Commander.

After the grand May Day celebration the guerilla army, led by Comrade Commander, advance into the homeland.

Through their many-sided lives the film shows vividly how O Jun Hyok and his family members grow up into revolutionary fighters.

Jun Hyok's wife Sun Ae (left) strives to manufacture 600 suits of uniforms on schedule as ordered by Comrade Commander

KPRA men finish the arduous march with success and hold a May Day celebration

The whole land is in the grip of misery under the jackboots of the enemy. But the guerilla base shines bright like a star. The base rings with gay laughter and merry singing and with the reading sound of children. Young people defend the base and at night they attend school to acquire knowledge by the method of discussion.

The film deals with the organizational life of the members of the Children's Corps, the Young Volunteers, the Red Guards and the Young Communist League. It also treats bold and flexible tactics of guerillas. They draw the enemy's attention to the wrestling game and attack a walled town. It truthfully depicts guerillas studying the works authored by Comrade Commander while on arduous march, their iron discipline and their revolutionary and optimistic life.

All characters of the film have their own individuality and their words are refined and have national traits.

Lyric and revolutionary songs and dances are properly combined in this production and bring into bold relief the struggle and inner world of the heroes full of revolutionary optimism.

For its high ideological and artistic value, the film "Five Guerilla-brothers," a People's Prize laureate, is very popular with our people.

Kim Sung Ho

An Epochal Measure for Accelerating the Country's Independent and Peaceful Reunification

Two years have elapsed since the publication of the July 4 North-South Joint Statement based on the three principles of national reunification—independence, peaceful reunification and great national unity—which are an embodiment of the immortal Juche idea of the great leader of revolution Comrade Kim Il Sung.

The announcement of the statement was an event of historic importance which offered bright prospects to our people in their struggle for achieving the country's reunification and contributed to the cause of peace in Asia and the rest of the world. All principles of the statement commanded the absolute sympathy and support from the entire people in the north and south of Korea and the world peoples.

But the south Korean flunkeyist-quislings, who fawn on and submissively follow the US and Japanese aggressors, had sought not independence but dependence upon outside forces, not peaceful reunification but new war and not great national unity but "anti-communism" and intensified fascist repression in violation of the three principles of national reunification, perfidiously saying that "the statement is nothing but a scrap of paper" though they signed it themselves.

They went the length of making a "special statement" in June last year and openly declaring the creation of two Koreas, the freezing of the division, as their "policy."

Owing to such traitorous act of the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique, the north-south dialogue has come to a deadlock and the north-south relations have returned to what they had been before the announcement of the North-South Joint Statement.

Our people now stand at the crossroads—reunification or division, one Korea or two Koreas.

Under the present grave situation, it is imperative to remove tension in our country, eliminate the external factors hampering the reunification and thereby create prerequisites for it, in order to consolidate peace in Korea and pave the way to the independent and peaceful reunification of the country.

The Third Session of the Fifth Supreme People's Assembly of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea discussed the question of removing tension in Korea and creating prerequisites for accelerating the country's independent and peaceful reunification as one of its items on the agenda and proposed the conclusion of a peace agreement between our country and the United States, a peace agreement on both sides pledging to each other not to invade the other side, on the United States not inciting the south Korean authorities to the war provocation manoeuvres and fascist policy and not patronizing them, not meddling in the internal affairs of Korea, on both sides discontinuing the reinforcement of armed forces and arms drive, on the foreign troops in south Korea stripping themselves of the "UN forces" helmet and withdrawing at the earliest possible date, and on Korea not being reduced to a military or operational base for any foreign country after the withdrawal of all foreign troops from south Korea.

Our peace agreement proposal is an embodiment in the national reunification of the great Juche idea that one is responsible for one's own destiny and is capable of hewing out one's own destiny; it is an active measure to decisively put an end to the interference of outside forces, accelerate the reunification cause in accordance with the principle of national self-determination and to secure a durable peace in Korea and the rest of Asia. In particular, it is a realistic save-the-nation measure to cope with the difficult situation, provide the practical guarantee of eased tension in Korea and bring a new phase in settling the reunification question by the Koreans themselves without outside interference.

The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung said:

"To improve the present relations between the north and south of Korea and accelerate the peaceful reunification of the country, it is necessary, first of all, to eliminate military confrontation and ease tension between the north and south." ("Let Us Prevent a National Split and Reunify the Country," Eng. ed., p. 7.)

Under the present condition of huge armed forces of the north and south standing opposed to each other it is impossible to dispel mistrust between the north and south and remove the constant danger of war and to successfully solve any problems, big and small, which are related to the peaceful reunification of the country.

That is why our Party and the Government of our Republic have put forward time and again a number of reasonable proposals including the five-point proposal which is to stop the reinforcement of armed force and arms drive, withdraw all foreign troops, reduce the armies and armaments, discontinue introduction of weapons from abroad and conclude a peace agreement, as a first step for achieving the peaceful reunification of the country.

In his historic speech made on June 23, last year the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung advanced the five-point proposition of national reunification. Its first point is to eliminate the military confrontation and remove the tension between the north and south.

All the proposals are the most patriotic ones which reflect not only the desire of our nation who do not want a tragic fratricidal war but also the unanimous aspiration of the Korean people for sweeping away obstacles in the way of the reunification and reunifying the country peacefully; they are also fair proposals which fully conform to the desire of the world peace-lovers.

But, the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique have refused to settle all these burning problems, saying that our reasonable proposals are "premature" and "this is not the time to discuss them". Under the pretext of the fictitious "threat of southward invasion," they have madly stepped up war preparations, prattling about the "increase of retaliatory capacity" or about the "full war preparations."

Employing double-dealing tactics at the dialogue, they implored the prolonged occupation of south Korea by the US imperialist aggressive troops and brought a large number of new-type weapons and military equipment into south Korea from the United States and Japan to "modernize" the puppet army. They stage large-scale military exercises almost every day on the front and in the rear and unendingly perpetrate armed provocations against the northern half of our Republic along the Military Demarcation Line.

All this proves that the traitorous Pak Jung Hi clique have not the slightest intention of solving the pressing problem of removing tension in Korea and consolidating peace there.

The recent "non-aggression pact" proposal put forward by the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique is nothing but a trick to oppose our peace agreement proposal, justify the US imperialist aggressor forces' permanent occupation of south Korea, maintain the military confrontation between the north and south and prolong their fascist rule.

As is well known to the world, the US imperialist aggressors hold the prerogative of supreme command of the south Korean puppet army. It is quite ridiculous, therefore, that the empty-handed Pak Jung Hi puppet clique propose to conclude a "non-aggression pact" with us, leaving the US imperialist aggressor troops to stay on in south Korea. It is not worth discussing at all. It is meaningless to discuss with the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique about the question of eliminating the military confrontation between the north and south and concluding a peace agreement.

A peace agreement can be effective only when it is concluded between the parties concerned who have the real power to carry it out practically. The Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the United States are the signatories to the Korean Armistice Agreement and are the virtual parties concerned.

It is evident to everyone that the problem of replacing the Armistice Agreement with a

peace agreement can be settled only when we discuss the problem directly with the United States, the signatory to the Armistice Agreement, which stations its troops in south Korea and holds the prerogative of supreme command of all the forces there.

The root cause of increasing tension in Korea is the US imperialist aggressor troops' occupation of south Korea and the US imperialists' wanton interference in the internal affairs of Korea. In order to maintain and consolidate peace in Korea and achieve the country's reunification peacefully, US imperialism should withdraw its aggressor troops from south Korea and desist from meddling in the internal affairs of Korea. This is prerequisite to peace in Korea and her peaceful reunification. The recent peace agreement proposal of ours reflects such a demand of the reality.

To conclude a peace agreement between us and the United States, remove tension in Korea and create the prerequisite to the independent and peaceful reunification of the country fully accords with the three principles of national reunification stipulated in the July 4 North-South Joint Statement and it is necessary for successfully putting the agreed points of the statement into practice.

If the present US authorities support the principles laid down in the North-South Joint Statement which enjoyed absolute support at the UN General Assembly Session last year, and hope for peace in Korea and the peaceful settlement of the Korean problem, they must accept at once the recent proposal of the Supreme People's Assembly of the DPRK for replacing the Korean Armistice Agreement with a peace agreement and approach the discussion of the problem with sincerity.

The attitude toward our peaceful proposal is a touchstone showing whether the United States truly hopes for peace in Korea and her peaceful reunification or continues to pursue the policy of aggression and war.

We will do everything in our power to put into practice our proposal at the earliest possible date which commands absolute support and welcome from all the peace-loving people the world over so as to remove tension in Korea and create prerequisites to the acceleration of the independent and peaceful reunification of the country.

In this way, our people will continue to march along the straight road to national reunification in accordance with the North-South Joint Statement based on the three principles of national reunification laid down by the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung and the wise national-salvation measures advanced by him time and again. They will repulse the interference of outside forces, settle the internal affairs of the nation by themselves and establish national sovereignty on a country-wide scale, and thereby accelerate the ultimate victory of our revolution and contribute actively to the maintenance and consolidation of world peace.

Kim Yong So

(Continued from page 30)

tion, while building up the Party's organizations.

Difficulties still lie in the way of the struggle of the south Korean patriots and people against US imperialism, the ringleader of world reaction, and its faithful stooges, the Pak Jung Hi military fascist gang.

Invincible is the revolutionary cause of the Revolutionary Party for Reunification guided only by the immortal Juche idea of the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, and the south Korean people will surely win a glorious, final victory under its guidance.

Li Yong Hun

Great Strategies for Victory of Anti-imperialist, Anti-US Struggle

Comrade Kim Il Sung, the great Marxist-Leninist and the genius of revolution, basing himself on his immortal Juche idea, generalized rich experiences of the protracted anti-imperialist struggle and elucidated in an allround way great strategic lines for leading the anti-imperialist, anti-US struggle to a brilliant victory in full reflection of the objective demands of the present-day anti-imperialist, anti-US struggle and the world revolution and the unanimous aspiration of the peoples of the revolutionary, fighting countries.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung said:

"The basic strategy of the world revolution today is to direct the main spearhead against US imperialism." (Kim Il Sung, Selected Works, Eng. ed., Vol. IV, p. 357.)

The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung's basic strategy of the world revolution is an outstanding strategy. It shows the right direction of strategic main blow—to deal collective blows to US imperialism by mobilizing all the anti-imperialist revolutionary forces of the world—so as to push ahead with the world revolution more powerfully and expedite its final victory.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung clearly saw the aggressive nature of US imperialism and its position and counterrevolutionary role in the system of imperialism and defined it as the primary task for the people the world over to fight US imperialism.

US imperialism is the most barbarous and heinous aggressor of modern times, the chieftain of world reaction, the international gendarme, the bulwark of modern colonialism, the strangler of national liberation and independence and the disturber of world peace.

Today there is no place on earth that is clear of the tentacles of aggression stretched out by US imperialism and there is no country free from the threat of its aggression. US imperialism has now become the principal enemy of all the revolutionary movements and the common enemy No. 1 of the peoples of the whole world. Without fighting against US imperialism, therefore, it is impossible to attain peace and democracy, national independence and the victory of the socialist cause and to promote the world revolutionary movement and carry it to victory.

The Communists and revolutionary peoples of all countries should not harbour any illusion about US imperialism but fight against it to the end. Only by doing this can they defeat US imperialism, the ringleader of modern imperialism and powerfully promote the world revolutionary movement as a whole to achieve its final victory.

In order to defeat US imperialism, the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung taught, an international anti-imperialist, anti-US joint action should be achieved and an international anti-imperialist, anti-US front be formed.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung taught:

"To wage a vigorous struggle against US imperialism, joint anti-US action must be achieved and anti-US united front be formed on an international scale." (Ibid., p. 606.)

To achieve an anti-imperialist, anti-US joint action and form an anti-imperialist, anti-US united front on an international scale is an important strategic and tactical principle that must be adhered to by the Communists in the formation of the revolutionary forces for the victory of the world revolution. In particular, it is of key importance for the victory of the world revolution, because today the US imperialists employ the cunning strategy

of destroying mainly the divided and small countries one by one, without worsening their relations with big countries as far as possible.

The broad anti-imperialist, anti-US forces' joint action and united front are essential to isolate and weaken US imperialism to the maximum and administer collective blows to it and thus fail its strategy and its policies of aggression and war and sweep away US-led imperialism completely.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung said that it is important in realizing the joint action of the anti-imperialist, anti-US forces and forming their united front to rally all the staunch anti-US revolutionary forces and win over as broad forces unsteadfast and irresolute as possible and expand and strengthen the anti-imperialist, anti-US front and to exploit even the slightest possibility and wage a widespread anti-imperialist, anti-US joint struggle.

This teaching shows the absolutely correct way which makes it possible for all the anti-imperialist, anti-US forces to contribute actually to the completion of the world revolution.

In particular, the leader taught that the revolutionary Asian peoples suffering direct US imperialist aggression should further strengthen the anti-imperialist, anti-US united front and wage a powerful anti-US struggle.

In an effort to check the rapid growth of the revolutionary forces and prop up their colonial rule in Asia, the US imperialists direct their spearhead of aggression to Asia and keep their huge armed forces of aggression in this region. At the same time, they are trying desperately to make the Asians fight among themselves by instigating their satellites and puppets and defeat the revolutionary countries in Asia one by one.

Due to their aggressive manoeuvres, Asia has become the fiercest battle front between the revolution and the counterrevolution and the main theatre of the anti-imperialist, anti-US struggle.

To halt the Asian aggression by US imperialism and dynamically accelerate the revolution in Asia is a pressing task to be fulfilled not only for the freedom and liberation of the revolutionary peoples in Asia and Asian peace and security but also for world peace and security and the victory of the world revolution.

The revolutionary Asian peoples should, therefore, form a broad anti-imperialist, anti-US united front and wage a powerful anti-imperialist, anti-US joint struggle, while further strengthening the militant solidarity with the revolutionary peoples the world over.

The strategy of dismembering the US imperialists holds a special place in the strategies of the anti-imperialist, anti-US struggle set forth by the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung.

The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung taught:

"The peoples in the revolutionary, fighting countries should tear US imperialism limb from limb and chop its head off everywhere in the world. US imperialism will meet its doom when the revolutionary peoples of the world unite, however small their forces may be, and fight the decisive battle against it, dismembering it from all sides." (Kim Il Sung, Selected Works, Eng. ed., Vol. V, pp. 496-97.)

The strategy of limbing US imperialism is a great strategy which makes it possible for the peoples in the revolutionary, fighting countries to firmly establish Juche and unite and give crushing blows to US imperialism through a resolute anti-US struggle on their respective fronts, and thus constantly destroy and weaken its strength and cut off its last windpipe.

If the US imperialists are dismembered everywhere in the world will it be possible to bind US imperialism hand and foot everywhere it sets foot and disperse and weaken its forces to the utmost. And the revolutionary peoples will be able to administer fatal blows to US imperialism on every front with decisively superior forces and successfully foil its vicious strategy to destroy the world revolutionary forces one by one.

The great leader of revolution Comrade Kim Il Sung, attaching great importance to frustrating the desperate "double-dealing tactics" of US imperialism as well as that strategy, showed a revolutionary way to upset it positively.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung said:

"Today we should completely bury moribund imperialism by always maintaining a high vigilance against the desperate 'double-dealing tactics' of the enemy and smashing all his sinister schemes in good time." ("The Common Struggle of the Revolutionary Peoples of Asia against US Imperialism Will Surely Win Victory," Eng. ed., p. 15.)

What is most important in frustrating the vicious "double-dealing tactics" of US imperialism is to see clearly its aggressive and deceptive nature, always maintain the revolutionary principle in approaching it and counter it with the revolutionary strategies and tactics.

Counterrevolutionary violence of US imperialism should be met with revolutionary violence and its aggressive war with a revolutionary war. To do this is a completely correct way which makes it possible to smash any schemes of US imperialism for aggression and war in good time, powerfully promote the revolution and contribute to the peace cause.

In order to smash the vicious "double-dealing tactics" of US imperialism, it is also important to take the initiative of peace firmly, fully expose that the "peace strategy" of US imperialism is none other than a "war strategy" and rouse the peace-loving people of the whole world to a mass struggle against the US imperialist policy of war. This is essential to win over broad masses of people the world over to the side of the revolution and peace, further isolate US imperialism internationally and put it on the defensive, and thus frustrate its deceptive "peace strategy" positively and hasten its doom.

One of important strategies of anti-imperialist, anti-US struggle advanced by the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung is the strategy of struggling against the lackeys and allies of US imperialism while struggling against it. In carrying out its policy of aggression and war, US imperialism relies on the reactionary forces of many countries.

In particular, the US imperialists use as a guide to their aggression and as their faithful "shock brigade" the Japanese and the West German militarists they have revived and rearmed.

The main spearhead must be directed against US imperialism and at the same time the struggle be intensified against its lackeys and allies including Japanese militarism. This will further hasten the doom of US-led imperialism and the victory of the world revolution.

According to the great strategies of anti-imperialist, anti-US struggle advanced by the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, our people will further strengthen the militant solidarity with the revolutionary peoples in Asia and the rest of the world and intensify the anti-imperialist, anti-US struggle, and thus accelerate the final ruin of US-led imperialism and promote the victory of the world revolution.

Kim Ho Man

(Continued from Page 15.)

tion of the men of the KPRA and the broad masses and pushed ahead with it vigorously. He thereby reared numerous Communists, revolutionaries, and built up strong internal revolutionary forces to overthrow the Japanese imperialists and carried out the historic cause of national liberation with credit.

The rich experiences accumulated and exploits performed by the leader in revolutionizing masses are a priceless wealth of our people; they serve as a sure guarantee for accelerating our revolutionary struggle, construction work and the revolutionization and working-classization of the whole society.

So Gum Ju

Korean Metal Types—A Contribution to Common Cultural Treasure-store of Mankind

The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung said:

"Our nation with a long history and culture has a time-honoured tradition of many scientific creations and inventions worthy of contributing to the common cultural treasure-store of mankind."

In the course of their 5,000 year-long history our people have made a number of scientific creations and inventions to build a brilliant culture and made important contributions to the culture of mankind. Along with all other creations and inventions of our people, the invention of metal types and their development did much toward not only advancing our science and national culture but also enriching the common cultural treasure-store of mankind.

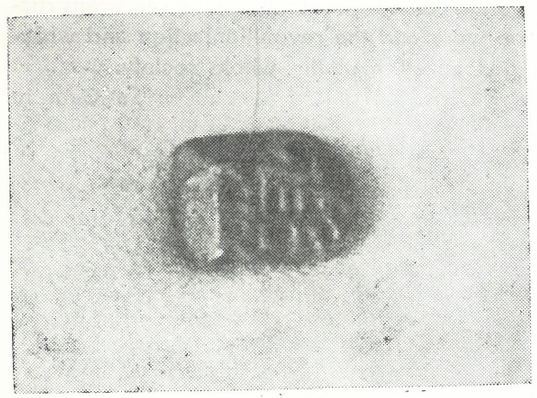
Between the late 12th and the early 13th century books were printed in metal type in our country.

In its introduction, the "Kogumsangjongryemun" or a code of laws published between 1234 and 1241 points out that this book was printed in metal type.

This shows that our country used metal types 200-odd years earlier than other countries with a long tradition in use of metal types.

After the invention of metal type, printing in it developed in our country.

The first metal type kept at the Korean History Museum



A book office or metal type-founding and printing house was established in 1382 and it undertook type-founding and book-printing under state control.

In 1403 a type foundry was set up separately. It cast hundreds of thousands of copper types and printed a great number of books.

Later, metal type underwent technical improvement many times.

Improved types were called the "Kapinja types" which were very graceful and good, distinct in shape and much handier in printing than the old ones.

The new types were widely used and they were the best and most typical in our country at the time.

Our people continued to develop metal types. In 1436 they manufactured lead types for the first time in the world. This marked a greater progress in printing from metal type.

A typical book printed in lead type is the history book "Sajongjonhunui Chachitonggamgangmok." 300,000 copies of the book or a total of 11 million pages were published in a few years.

This book won a gold medal at the international book exhibition of 1959 held in Leipzig, amazing the world people.

In our country types were cast in sandbox and this method was highly efficient. According to the records in 1434, 3,400 to 3,500 types were founded daily.

At that time Korea was at a high technical level in making types: the types were made of copper, tin, zinc, lead, iron and manganese. Therefore, the types were little different from bronze types and were very distinct in shape and solid.

In the 15th century our printing house was big in its size and had almost the same processes as the modern printing houses have. Its employees were over 200.

Our typography exerted a great influence upon neighbouring countries. As seen above, in the late 12th and the early 13th century our people invented metal types and developed them, thus greatly contributing to the cultural treasure-store of mankind.

Songdowon

The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung said:

"Our country has been known as a lovely land from the remotest days because mountains are beautiful and rivers are crystal-clear. It is not big in territory but abundant in natural resources."

Our lovely land of 3,000 *ri* is dotted with scenic spots. Songdowon is one of most noted scenic places.

It is a seashore northwest of Wonsan, a port city and a city of cultural recreation.

Songdowon on the blue East Sea is covered by glittering golden sand, green trees and flowers.

It is a big, beautiful, well-arranged and appointed cultural recreation centre for the working people and a world-famous scenic spot.

It covers 5 million square metres. Its sandy beach is tens or hundreds of metres wide and scores of kilometres long.

The beach is said to be formed of granite and gneiss weathered over the long geological age, which were carried by the River Sinjockchon in Wonsan and the River Namdaechon in Anbyon into the Yunghung Bay.

The clear, blue, gentle sea offers an ideal bathing resort. It is surrounded by the Kalma and Hodo Peninsulas stretching north and south and Ryodo, Ungdo and Sindo Islands.

Every year quite a number of working people come to this modernly-equipped resort from all over the country to bathe in the sea. Sea games take place there every year.

Pine trees are also a boast of Songdowon. They afford welcome shade. People amuse themselves under the trees in groups.

There are modern holiday home buildings for working people and a Young Pioneers Camp in the vast pine wood. They are furnished with sports and cultural recreation facilities. A children's park, an open-air theatre, restaurants, shops, soft-drink stands, lotus ponds, rainbow bridges, man-made hills and pavilions are in perfect harmony with beautiful nature.

Thanks to the solicitude of the fatherly leader more than 400,000 trees and plants of some 1,100 species including ever-green nut and other pine trees have been planted, a zoo established where various animals live and a large garden built where different beautiful flowers bloom according to the seasons, sending forth sweet fragrance.

Mt. Changdoksan stretching along the coast is alive with merrily singing mountain birds and affords a fine view of Songdowon which is just like a picture.

Songdowon is so beautiful that a foreigner admired:

"It seems that I have come to a paradise spoken of in the legend... and that I can do without food."

Songdowon is a comprehensive recreation centre. People can enjoy pleasure wherever they like—in the sea and the sandy beach, mountains, the pine wood, and the flower garden.

Today Songdowon has become a world-famous recreation centre. This is due to the wise guidance and boundless love and solicitude for the people of the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung who treasures people most and makes everything in society serve them.

He instructed that Songdowon should be a recreation centre not only for the Wonsan people but also for all the working people of our country and it must be made world-famous. He has given on-the-spot guidance many times since liberation and secured everything needed to make it a fine recreation centre for the working people.

He saw blueprints for the pleasure grounds and selected sites for the holiday home, the camp, the zoo, the botanical garden, the flower garden, pavilions and lotus ponds, making his way through the dewy pine wood, in the early morning when even sea gulls were lost in slumber. He even cared to teach what kinds of trees and flowers should be planted.

That is why foreign visitors say with one voice:

"It entirely owes to the correct guidance of the outstanding and great President Kim Il Sung of the Korean people that Songdowon has become a world-famous scenic spot."

Enjoying pleasure in the sunny pavilions and in pleasure boats or walking along the sandy beach where red wild roses are in bloom, our working people renew their determination to remain loyal for good to the fatherly leader who has brought them today's happiness.

Han Su Myong

THIRD WORLD IS POWERFUL ANTI-IMPERIALIST REVOLUTIONARY FORCE OF OUR TIMES

Today the third world has appeared as a powerful political force on the arena of history which exerts a great influence on the development of the world revolutionary movement and the international relations.

The great leader of revolution Comrade Kim Il Sung said:

"Today the third world is a powerful existence which confronts imperialism."

He further said:

"The exploited and oppressed peoples who had groaned for a long time under imperialist, colonialist tyranny have bravely fought for freedom, liberation and national independence. As a result, ours is now changing into an era in which the oppressed and maltreated peoples are taking their place on the stage of history as masters, whereas the imperialists are destined to fall like the setting sun."

Today the oppressed and maltreated peoples are taking their place on the stage of history as masters and the third world is a powerful existence confronting imperialism. This is an event which marks a new epoch in human history and the world revolutionary movement.

It is none other than the imperialists-colonialists who have oppressed and maltreated the peoples of Asia, Africa and Latin America and imposed darkness upon them. The imperialists-colonialists have long invaded the three continents of great strategic value and plundered them of huge human and material resources, and deprived the countries in these regions of their national independence and maintained their colonial rule.

The tri-continental countries, stripped of national independence and sovereignty, remained colonial and dependent states, a source of raw materials and cheap labour power, a field for capital export and a surplus goods market for capitalist powers. The tri-continental peoples were subjected to double or treble national and class oppression and exploitation, maltreatment and humiliation as colonial slaves. The three continents were a rear of the imperialists; the latter fattened on the continents. The tri-continental peoples were the object of imperialist domination and exploitation. The imperialist-colonialist policy of aggression, plunder and oppression reduced the three continents to areas where only absence of rights, poverty, backwardness and darkness prevailed. Under the colonialist tyranny, the peoples in these regions were left out of the stage of history and were only regarded as the object of history.

They, therefore, vigorously waged a national-liberation struggle against the aggressors in order to put an early end to colonial slavery, regain their lost sovereignty and human and national rights and become truly independent.

Thanks to their unyielding liberation struggle, the chains of imperialist rule broke asunder one after another in various parts of Asia, Africa and Latin America and many peoples regained freedom, national independence and sovereignty vital to their existence. Thus, many national-independent states emerged and began to build a new life. The third world came into being as a result of the arduous yet heroic anti-imperialist national-liberation struggle the oppressed and humiliated peoples waged for a long time to become masters of their destiny.

The serious crisis of imperialism and the mounting anti-imperialist revolutionary struggle of the world peoples created a favourable environment for the anti-imperialist national-liberation struggle of the tri-continental peoples and served as another important factor in promoting the appearance of the third world.

Having got free from the imperialist-colonialist yoke and regained national sovereignty, the Asian, African and Latin-American peoples are hewing out their way for themselves, taking their destiny into their hands.

At present the peoples of the third world shape their state policies for themselves in conformity with their national interests and desire and establish independence in all spheres of state and social life. They had no rights at all to dispose of their natural resources. But today they are claiming and regaining the sovereignty of their natural resources to make an effective use of them for the prosperity of their countries and their life.

On the three continents the life line of the imperialists is being cut to pieces and the time has gone never to return when the imperialists could control the destiny of the peoples in these areas.

All this means that a radical change has taken place in the life of the tri-continental peoples and a new history of Asia, Africa and Latin America has started. The third world is the free and independent nations' new world that has risen from the ruins of the crumbling colonial system of imperialism; it is a new-emerging force which has appeared on the stage of history as its master and is full of life.

The countries of the third world, a new-emerging force, have united into a political force because of the commonness of their positions, past and present, and their desires and purposes and of their common struggle against the same enemy.

But, the imperialists are hindering in every way these countries from executing their historic cause, the national liberation revolution, and continuing to commit acts of aggression and intervention, in an effort to put them again under their neo-colonialist rule. In order to complete their historic cause of national liberation, attain progress and prosperity and become true masters of their destiny, therefore, the countries of the third world should first of all wage a joint struggle against imperialist aggression and intervention.

Anti-imperialist struggle is the objective demand of the revolutionary development of the national-independent states on the three continents.

The commonness of their past and present positions and the community of their aspiration and the need of common struggle for the same cause against the common enemy provide a basis of lining up the newly-independent states of Asia, Africa and Latin America and uniting the third world as an unbreakable political force.

For the reason mentioned above, the third world is now full of uncommon revolutionary passion and ambition against imperialism; it is a powerful anti-imperialist force of our times possessing great potential and capacity to deal a crushing blow to imperialism.

The peoples of the three continents which were a "rear" for the imperialists have become free and independent peoples, a powerful anti-imperialist force of our times. This has

greatly strengthened the world anti-imperialist force and created real potentialities for accelerating the anti-imperialist revolutionary cause of the world peoples. At the same time this has weakened considerably the imperialist reactionary forces and given a heavy blow to them, thus further hastening the fall of the imperialists.

With the emergence of the third world, the sphere of imperialist domination has norrowed markedly and the general crisis of imperialism further deepened. Indeed, the third world's appearance on the stage of history is a great factor which has turned the international balance of forces in greater favour of revolution, progress and independence and promotes the victory of the forces of socialism and national liberation, the main trend of our times, and the defeat of the imperialist reactionary forces.

The formation of the third world and its ever-increasing role on the international arena have brought about a new change in the sphere of international relations.

The countries of the third world take an active part in settling the international issues with a full say on the world scene as the independent and sovereign states.

This has made it difficult for the old order, under which the imperialist powers unilaterally decided upon and settled international issues only in their interest by the methods of behind-the-scene bargain, threat and blackmail and fraud, to operate any longer. The appearance of the peoples of the third world on the international arena has opened up a new era when their demands and interests are fully reflected in solving international issues, which proves a severe blow to the imperialist reactionaries. This was proved fully by the Summit Conference of Non-Aligned States held in Algiers last year and by the recent 6th special session of the UN General Assembly held in New York.

The role of the third world on the international scene contributes to accelerating the onward movement of the peoples of our times toward independent development and frustrating the imperialist policy of aggression and intervention and consolidating world peace and security.

Indeed, the third world is a great anti-imperialist revolutionary force of our times and a reliable factor which promotes the historical development in our era and the victory of the world revolution.

In the past the Korean people were in the same position as other peoples of the third world and are fighting for realizing the same goal and ideal.

Our people, deprived of their country by the burglarious Japanese imperialists, lived in the depth of misery as colonial slaves under their brutal colonial rule. The Japanese imperialist aggressors divested the Korean people of their national sovereignty and plundered Korea of her wealth at will and attempted to trample underfoot everything valuable to our people.

But our people did not want to live as colonial slaves.

The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, the great thinker and theoretician and the genius of revolution, in reflection of the pressing demand of the times and the desire of the oppressed and exploited peoples, fathered the immortal Juche idea and applied it to the national-liberation struggle of our people. He organized the anti-Japanese revolutionary struggle and wisely led the Korean revolution. The anti-Japanese armed struggle organized and fought under the guidance of the leader was the first national-liberation war fought under the revolutionary banner of Marxism-Leninism in a colonial country.

Through the arduous yet glorious struggle, our people guided by the leader restored the fatherland and won back national sovereignty.

The brilliant revolutionary traditions established and experience gained by our people under the guidance of the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung in the course of the anti-Japanese revolutionary struggle constitute a common wealth for the fighting, revolutionary peoples of Asia, Africa and Latin America and the rest of the world.

The Fatherland Liberation War of the Korean people against the armed invasion of US imperialism was a just national-liberation war waged under the guidance of the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung. By dint of their heroic struggle, the Korean people inflicted upon the aggressive US imperialists a shameful defeat and shattered the myth of their "might". The US imperialists, defeated in the Korean war, began to go downhill. The victory of the Korean people in the Fatherland Liberation War showed the peoples of Asia, Africa and Latin America fighting against imperialism that even the peoples of small countries can defeat the aggressive US imperialists, if they establish Juche and fight against them in unity, and it inspired them to a new upswing in their anti-imperialist, national-liberation movement. After the Korean war numerous tri-continental countries freed themselves from imperialist domination and won independence.

Under the wise guidance of the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, after the liberation the Korean people won great victories in two social revolutions by embodying his great Juche idea, and have built a powerful socialist industrial state, independent in politics, self-supporting in the economy and self-reliant in national defence, in a historically short period.

The struggle of the Korean people for freedom, independence and the independent development of the nation is closely linked with the just struggle of other tri-continental peoples.

Today our people need to fulfil the sacred fighting task to take back national sovereignty from the US imperialists in the other half of the country. This struggle is closely connected with the struggle of other tri-continental peoples against imperialist aggression and for the consolidation of independence and for territorial integrity and national prosperity.

The Korean people and all other tri-continental peoples are friends who are standing on one front of the joint struggle against imperialism, the common enemy. The Korean people and other third world peoples have alined themselves and are fighting shoulder to shoulder to realize the common goal and ideal, because of the community of their past positions and the purpose of their present struggles.

The struggle of the Asian, African and Latin-American peoples against imperialism and for independence serves as a great support and encouragement to the anti-imperialist, anti-US revolutionary cause of our people and the independent reunification cause of our country. The victory of other peoples of the third world in their just struggle is our victory.

The Korean people standing rock-firm shoulder to shoulder with the new-emerging force extend full support and firm solidarity to other peoples of the third world in their struggle to oppose imperialist aggression and intervention, defend national independence and sovereignty, destroy the economic foothold of the imperialists, attain economic independence, recover the resources of their countries and enjoy independence and complete equality in the sphere of international relations.

By dint of the resolute struggle of the peoples of the third world, the imperialists will be driven out of Asia, Africa and Latin America to the last man and the new-emerging force will surely achieve their historic cause of national independence, sovereignty and social progress and build new, free, independent and prosperous Asia, Africa and Latin America cleared of imperialism-colonialism.

Invincible is the just cause of the peoples of the third world.

Han Hu Song

Armed Invasion of Japanese Militarist Brigands under Pretext of "Protecting" Japanese Residents in Korea

The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung said:

"In 1894 the Japanese imperialists began worming their way into Korea under the pretext of 'protecting' Japanese residents in Korea. From then our country started falling into a Japanese colony."

In May 1894, peasants in Cholla Province and many other areas rose in a large-scale armed revolt against the aggression of foreign imperialists and the tyranny of the feudal rulers, which developed into a peasant war.

The Japanese militarists had been watching for an opportunity of aggression after full preparations for a war against Korea and other Asian countries. Capitalizing on the peasant war, they, while sending their spies to Korea, formed an expeditionary force for aggression and set up the "imperial headquarters," their united command of ground and naval operations under the direct control of the "Emperor."

On June 9, 1894, the Japanese marines landed on Inchon under the plea of "defending peace", "guarding legation and consulates" and "protecting" Japanese residents in Korea and moved straight into Seoul.

In their wake, a large-scale armed invasion of Korea was started with almost all Japanese naval force and a 10,000-strong mixed brigade.

On the day after the Japanese aggressive troops intruded into Seoul, the Japanese minister in Korea sent the Japanese government a telegram that "Seoul is quiet"; the Japanese foreign minister Mutsu croaked that "Seoul and Inchon have been quiet from the very beginning," where there were the Japanese legation, consulate and residents.

This was their self-exposure of the fact that the pretext of "protecting" Japanese residents was their out-and-out fabrication for shameless aggression.

The Japanese militarists threatened with armed force the Korean feudal government to introduce a "reform in internal administration" at their dictate.

About the insidious aim pursued by the Japanese militarist aggressors through this "reform", the Japanese foreign minister Mutsu said: "...Frankly speaking, we, through the reform in Korea, sought to expand our territory, reduce Korea to our complete protectorate and place her under our control."

This is enough to show why they dispatched their troops to Korea.

The Japanese militarists forced the corrupt, incompetent feudal government of Korea to conclude the "Kanghwa-do Treaty" in February 1876 and the "Chemulpo Treaty" in August 1882, which were both completely aggressive, shackling and unequal.

Exercising the "treaty"-secured privileges —opening ports and extraterritorial rights in opened port areas, free custom duties or low tariff rate and most-favoured-nation treatment—the Japanese militarists penetrated deep into the economy of our country and plundered precious metals and food grains at will.

They carried to Japan gold worth 4,968,000 *won*, only through the Wonsan Port in eight years from 1885 to 1893.

Early in 1890, the Japanese militarists placed almost all Korea's sea transport under their exclusive control and overwhelmed other imperialist powers in trade with Korea.

They flooded the Korean market with cotton goods and other consumer goods, which proved a fatal obstacle to progress of Korea's national industry weak from the beginning.

Having seized the key branches of Korea's national economy through intensified economic infiltration, the Japanese militarists launched armed invasion.

Their armed invasion was designed to establish their colonial domination over Korea in reliance on the basis laid through economic infiltration and, with her as a springboard, realize their expansionist ambition of invading the Asian continent.

Their large-scale armed invasion of Korea carried out in June 1894 was a direct continuation of their policy of brigandish aggression they had long pursued towards our country. The US imperialists actively inspired and supported the Japanese militarists' armed invasion and criminal action to subject Korea.

On June 5, 1894 when the peasant war went ahead in our country the US imperialists sent the flagship "Baltimore" of their aggressive Asian fleet into Inchon to encourage the Japanese militarists. The US minister to Korea described the Japanese militarists' troop dispatch to Korea as a "just action." He actively supported the Japanese militarists' aggressive action before their secretary of state, saying: "The attitude of Japan towards Korea is, I can say, very well-intended."

The Japanese militarists carried out a large-scale armed invasion of our country 80 years ago at the active instigation of the US imperialists in order to turn it into their exclusive colony and beachhead for Asian aggression, and robbed Korea of its colossal wealth and brutally suppressed and killed our people. The Korean people never forget their thrice-cursed criminal acts, expressing burning national indignation at them.

The Japanese militarists, revived by the US imperialists, are now stretching their tentacles of reaggression deep into south Korea, actively supported by the latter and guided by the pro-Japanese traitors.

Under the plea of "normalization of diplomatic relations", the Japanese militarists concluded the "ROK-Japan Treaty" on June 22, 1965, and madly stepped up their reinvasion manoeuvres against south Korea.

They threw huge amounts of capital and commodities and techniques into south Korea and seized key branches of the south Korean economy such as industry, agriculture, finance and commodity circulation.

The Japanese monopoly capitalists control 100 per cent of the bonded processing industry, 100 per cent of the vinyl chloride industry, 100 per cent of production of aluminium and plate glass, 80 per cent of ship-building industry and 80 per cent of chemical fibre industry.

Under the signboard of "free export area," they reduced Masan to an extraterritorial "settlement." In the name of the "sphere of ROK-Japan industrial co-operation," they are scheming to seize the vast areas including Mokpo and Pohang, bringing in pollusion industry which is rejected even in Japan. There are more than 200 Japanese firms, companies and banks in different parts of south Korea which control the whole of the south Korean economy, enjoying extraterritorial special favours.

The Japanese militarists have intensified ideological and cultural infiltration into south Korea, as well as economic penetration. As a result, Japanese culture and fashions prevail there. They set up a big "embassy" in Seoul and "consulates" in localities to manipulate the south Korean rulers. They even directly interfere in important internal and external policies through numerous collusive organizations such as the "ROK-Japan Ministerial Council" and the "ROK-Japan Co-operation Committee."

The Japanese militarists and the south Korean rulers are entering into a closer tie-up in the military domain, too.

One system of military action has been established between the south Korean puppet army and the Japanese "self-defence forces." They frequently stage "joint military exercises," taking the northern half of the Republic as an "imaginary enemy." The Japanese militarists deployed guided missile units and other units armed with latest weapons in northwest Kyushu and other areas near our country and stage various military exercises for a war in Korea, saying that "Korea is a lifeline of Japan."

They have drawn up operation plans to conquer our country, talking about "forestalling attack" against the northern half of the

Republic.

On January 24, 1974 Japanese prime minister Tanaka, describing the days of the barbarous colonial rule over Korea by the Japanese imperialists as a "period of annexation," blabbed at a Diet session as if the Japanese imperialists occupied Korea on an "agreement" with the Korean people and the latter gained "benefit" from their colonial rule and learned something good.

This is a shameless robber's logic aimed at beautifying their brutal colonial rule over Korea. His violent remark is a manifestation of their insidious intention to occupy Korea again and reestablish their colonial fascist rule and it is an anachronistic utterance of war incendiaries for overseas expansion.

Tanaka's recent rash statement fully discloses how madly the revived Japanese militarists are working to invade Korea and many other Asian countries.

All this shows that a grave situation is being created now and the history of crime — the Japanese militarists staged brigandish armed invasion against our country 80 years ago—may repeat itself. They, however, must know well that they cannot turn back the wheel of history. They must cool their heads hot with frantic overseas expansion and return to their senses, and squarely see the changed reality.

Our people, rallied rock-firm around the great leader of revolution Comrade Kim Il Sung, the ever-victorious iron-willed brilliant commander and gifted military strategist, have an indestructible might which enables them to crush at a stroke any aggressors against our country.

Furthermore, the anti-imperialist revolutionary forces of many Asian countries have grown as never before.

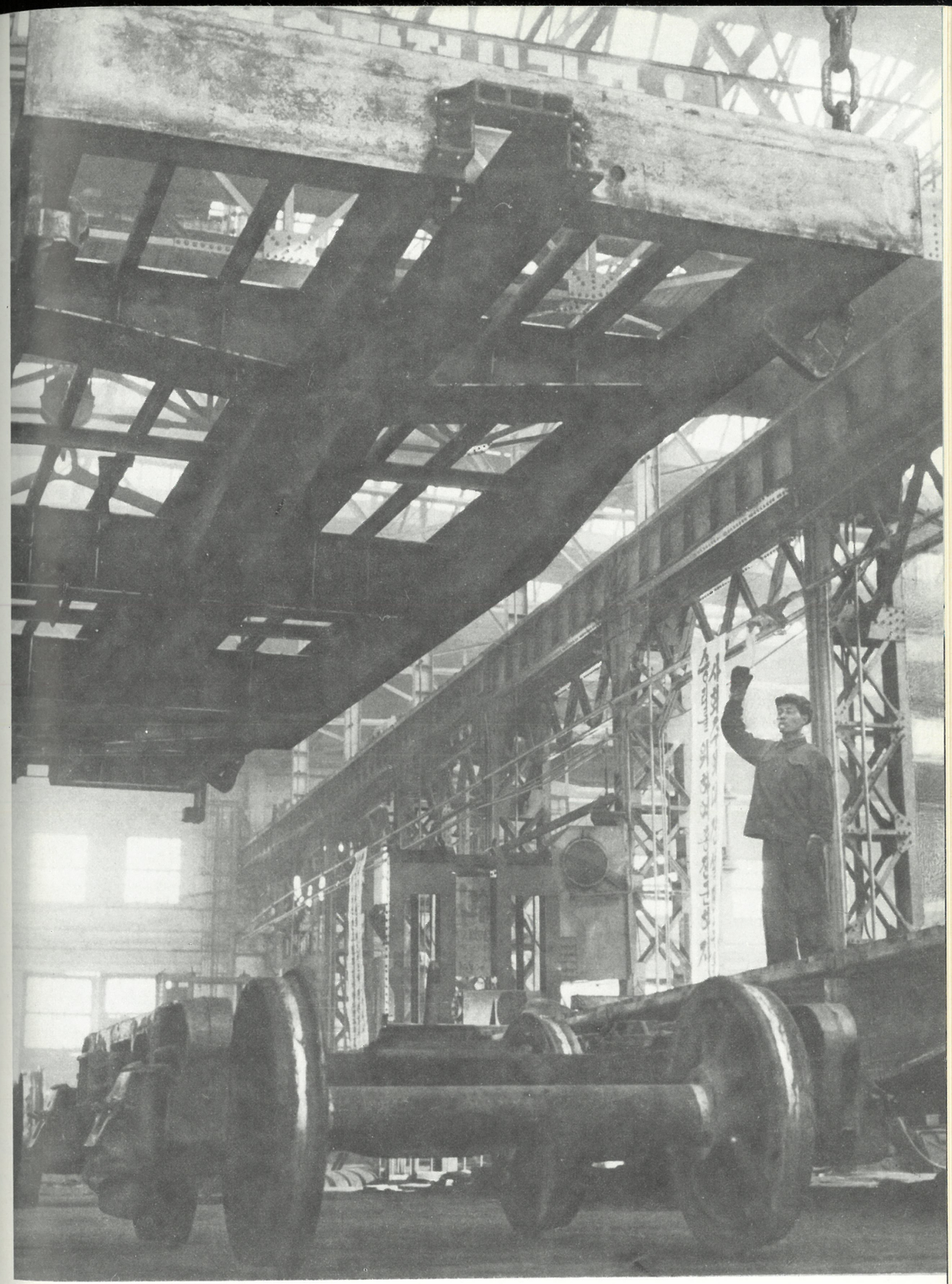
If the Japanese militarists venture to launch out on reaggression against Korea and Asia in spite of our warning, they will perish in the flames they kindle themselves.

Kim Jong Hwan

INSIDE BACK COVER: A blitz is afoot at the chassis assembling shop of the June 4 Rolling-stock Factory

BACK COVER: Working people having a good time at the Taesongsan Recreation Ground

No. 474116



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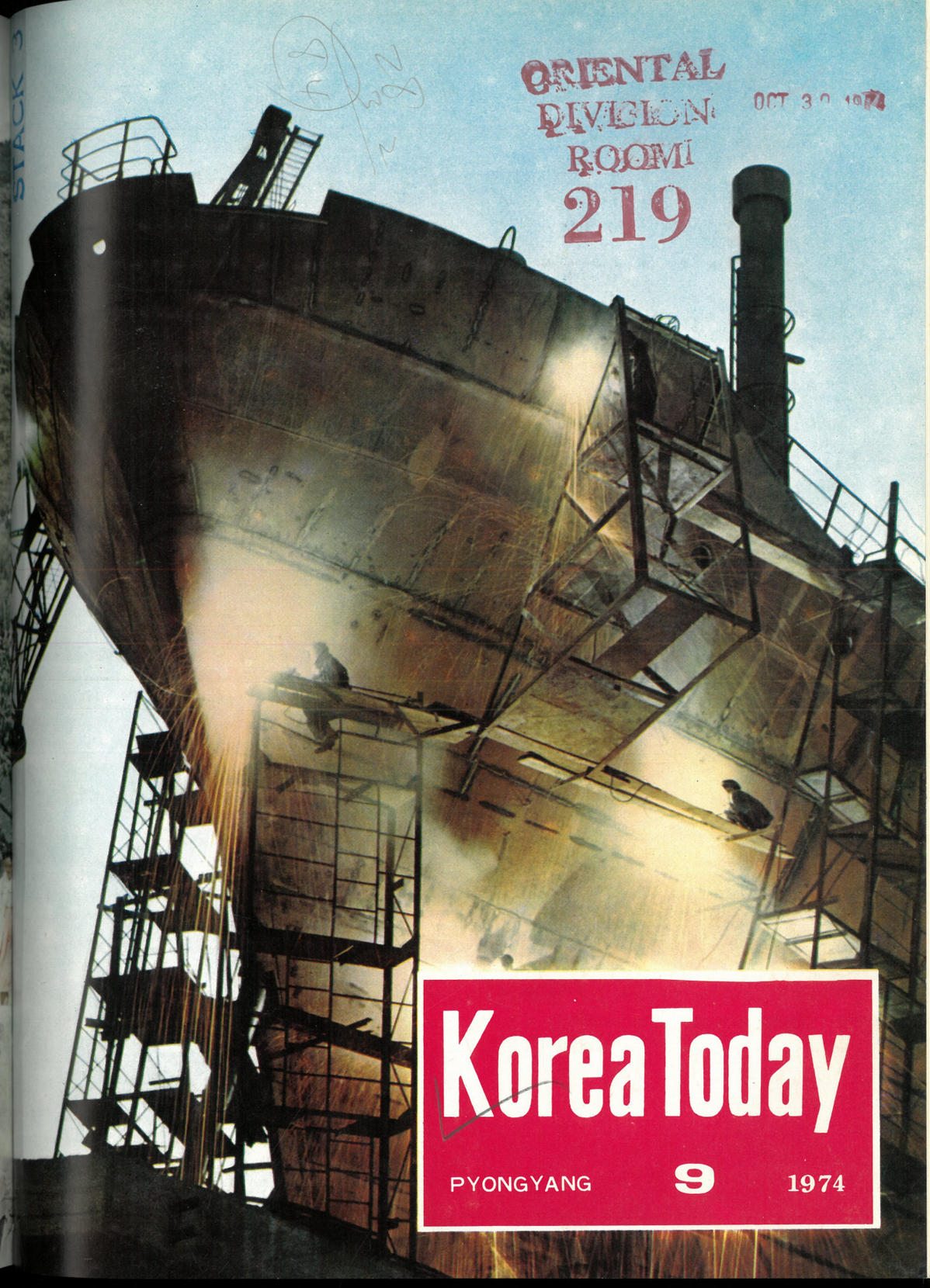

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